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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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WORRIED AFRICAN NATIONS FORM FINANCIAL BODY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

AFRICAN countries, concerned with the problem of balance of payments, have formed a continental financial institution, the African Monetary Fund (AMF), aimed at mobilising financial resources for their nations.

The formation of AMF is a result of a three-day symposium on balance of payments problems of African countries organised by the African centre for monetary studies held in Blantyre, Malawi, from August 16 to 19 and attended by about 30 countries.

Zambia was represented at the symposium by Bank of Zambia (BOZ) assistant director of Research Mr Ernest Mwila and Standard Bank of Zambia chairman, Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

The AMF was conceived as an institution which will address itself to the peculiar monetary issues as well as the balance of payments problems of African economies.

Four topics were on the agenda of the symposium including the

nature and size of the balance of payments problems of African countries, the financing of deficits, the adjustment problems and strategies for a better performance of the balance of payments.

The delegates drawn mainly from central banks of African countries noted that their states had very severe economic problems.

DEBT BURDEN

Between 1973 and this year, the deficit on current account, the debt burden and the debt service ratio of African countries have increased dramatically.

The symposium noted that, in view of the size of the problem, nothing short of inflow resources on generous terms will help solve the problem, hence the need to press for more official aid and international assistance.

"This action should be supplemented by a package of appropriate and effective fiscal and monetary measures, but at times,

these have had adverse effects of curtailing not only their development programmes but also the level of the economic activity," the conference resolutions said.

According to the symposium, there seems to be a crisis of economic theory in Africa and the African centre for monetary studies was asked to look into the problem.

The IMF was asked to give more assistance to African countries while these countries were also asked to introduce measures to contain the balance of payments problem.

CSO: 3400/8

RICH MINING POTENTIAL, OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES SURVEYED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Sep 82 pp 18-19

[Text] Luanda, September 16--Production in Angola's mines is poor considering the potential and must be developed in order to lead Angola to economic recovery, according to a statement published after the ruling MPLA's first party congress.

"We must give priority to oil, diamonds, iron, phosphate, mica, natural gas and ornamental stones, in order to get a healthy economy going," the statement said.

According to reliable sources, Angola is rich in rare minerals such as uranium, platinum, cobalt and nickel.

But the Angolan mining industry is presently almost inexistant with the exception of oil and diamonds, and the infrastructure set up after the MPLA established the people's republic of Angola in 1975, does not work properly.

Diamond production dropped last year to 400,481 carats, 8,500 less than the previous year. The figures were officially attributed to a lack of transportation, high absentee rates and increased smuggling.

Oil, diamonds and iron made up 95 per cent of Angola's total production prior to independence from Portugal which neglected the country's remaining mineral wealth.

Mineral Resources

Small operations were spread throughout this vast country of 1.2 million square kilometres (800,000 square miles) and there was no systematic prospection for mineral resources.

After independence, these small operations were nationalised and the Industry Ministry created the Geology and Mining Industry Directorate (DNGIM) and a cartography agency.

Deposits of copper, phosphorous and materials that could be used for construction have been discovered in western Angola. In central and southern Angola there is much iron ore and in the east there is coal and bauxite.

Observers note that the problems of the national iron company Ferrangol illustrate the current situation. Ferrangol has two mining concessions, in northern Angola near the Cuanza River and in southern Angola near Cassinga and Jamba in Huila Province.

In 1981 the government decided to reopen the Cassinga mines whose reserves were estimated at 100 million tonnes, and annual production was set at 1,200,000 tons of iron ore annually.

But the deterioration of the infrastructure, such as railways--and a lack of vehicles, problems feeding workers and raids by South Africa, all conspired to prevent the target being reached.

Only 150,000 tons of iron ore were exported from the south Western port of Namibe (formerly Mocamedes) this year, just over one tenth of the original target.

According to well-informed Angolan sources, it is theoretically possible to solve the balance of payments deficit on the strength of Angola's mining industry alone.

But the lack of qualified managers, the war in southern Angola against the South-African backed UNITA guerrillas, problems in the bureaucracy and transportation difficulties are a powerful brake to developing the mining industry of one of southern Africa's potentially richest countries. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/21

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CASSINGA MINES TO REOPEN--Lisbon--Angola hopes to resume iron ore production in 1983 after a seven-year break despite South African bombing raids on its southern mines, says a report in the official newspaper, JORNAL DE ANGOLA. Angola has signed a contract with an Austrian firm to revive its Cassinga mines in the southern province of Huila. The projected annual production is 1.1-million tons of high grade hematite, the report says. Iron ore exports in 1973--the last year of normal production before Angola's independence from Portugal--reached 6.3-million tons, mostly to Japan and West Germany. An official report said mining operations were paralysed by a South African bombing raid in May which damaged the railway station at the mining terminal and put the Cassinga power station out of action.--Sapa-Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/21

GABON

BRILFS

CHIRAC DEPARTS LIBREVILLE--Libreville, 30 Sep (AFP)--Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and president of the RPR-Gaullist Party, left Libreville on Thursday morning for Paris after a 48-hour official visit to Gabon at the invitation of his Libreville counterpart, Lubin Martial Ntamtoume Obame. On Wednesday evening, Mr Chirac was granted a long audience by Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who had just returned home from a private visit to Morocco and Switzerland. At a press conference before his departure, Mr Chirac described as "exemplary and excellent" the relations existing between France and Gabon. The mayor of Paris also took stock of the Libreville 2-day meeting of the Bureau of the Association of Mayors of partially or totally French-speaking capitals and metropolises whose deliberations were under his chairmanship. He pointed out that the participants took the opportunity to prepare the association's General Assembly scheduled to take place in Paris in June 1983. Also, the meeting afforded an opportunity to devise a set of actions within the framework of cultural and technical cooperation in particular. Such actions include the holding in Saint-Louis, Senegal, in November of a seminar on information and audio-visual equipment in big cities as well as the projected exhibition in Paris within 15 years on the role and the place of youth in French-speaking cities. [Text] [AB032201 Paris AFP in French 1230 GMT 30 Sep 82]

CSO: 3419/14

BRIEFS

THAI RICE DONATION--The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand is yet another friendly government to respond to the president's international appeal for assistance following the July 30 events. One hundred tons of rice have been donated to the Gambia, the consignment which is reported to arrive soon.

[Text] [Banjul THE WORKER in English 22 Sep 82 p 1]

REEXPORT OF SUBSIDIZED RICE--Government has again made strenuous efforts to obtain another consignment of rice for local consumption. We underline local consumption to emphasise the fact that the rice is not meant for re-export, and that certain unscrupulous middlemen must take cognizance of this fact. The Gambia's staple is rice. The people systems and eating habits, best diet all gravitate over rice. Little wonder therefore, when rice is scarce for a couple of days people run panic and clamour everywhere for the foodstuff. This ought to convince everyone, certain middlemen included, that to deprive the people of their basic foodstuff is totally impermissible. Whatever the price of rice in any neighbouring country, the people there can afford it considering their earning capacity. There is a genuine reason for government to subsidize the price of rice. But in the past, and even perhaps of late, a handful of businessmen made void such subsidy by re-exporting the rice meant to feed the local population. With greater vigilance, it is hoped that such a trafficking will halt. [Text] [Banjul THE WORKER in English 22 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 3.00/32

PROFESSIONAL BODIES ASSOCIATION EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vol 14, No 8, Aug 82 pp 173-175

[Editorial: "The Professionals"]

[Text] On July 21, 1982, the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies held a press conference at which it read a Resolution (published in this issue) which, among other things, urged the PNDC to hand over to a "Government of National Unity" while making arrangements to return the country to a constitutionally elected government by 1983.

This brings to mind a similar demand made of another military regime some five years ago by the same body. In 1977, the military regime "did not mind" the Professionals; and there is little chance that the PNDC will hand over just because the Professionals say so. After all, as the PNDC announced from the onset, there could be no handing-over of power which now resides where it properly belongs: "with the people."

For their own reasons, some sections of the media are especially anxious, it would seem, to present the Acheampong era and the present in the same light. The suggestion is that in 1977, as at present, the regime was seeking to establish new structures of mass-participation in government which everybody liked--everybody, that is, except the Professionals. But this is demonstrably false. Acheampong was an opportunist who staged a coup in 1972, because he saw "even the little amenities" of the officer-corps dwindling. He was one who bought support by dispensing favours in the form of bank loans, import licences and outright cash hand-outs. Every school boy knew Union Government was an after-thought which Acheampong found appealing, because it had a convenient populist ring. And it will be recalled that the campaign field was open only to "Friends" to organise to obtain legitimacy for him, their benefactor.

In contrast to Acheampong for whom the Union Government campaign was only a strategy for retaining power, the leaders of the present revolution spoke, from the very beginning, of revamping the existing socio-economic structures. In terms, specifically, of how we govern ourselves, the PNDC held that the system under which less than two hundred citizens met at the Castle or Parliament House to take decisions for twelve million others was no longer tenable; we were to expect new structures in which all of us would participate in decision-making, all of us.

The support the PNDC has drawn seems genuine enough. We do not recall any protests by the Professionals against the PNDC's intentions for the country when they were first announced. But thus far, the new structures and processes that were promised have not emerged. This may well be what is causing uneasiness among the Professionals: that omibus participation is far from being the case in the scheme of things currently obtaining; that the PDC Guidelines explicitly seek to exclude some; and now it seems the murder of three judges and an ex-army officer is nothing to fuss about, considering there have been other deaths, both here and elsewhere, as cynically remarked in press and radio commentaries.

Restiveness is to be detected also in others besides the Professionals; for instance, all those many people who converge daily on the Passport Office. To be sure, the desperate urge to leave the country has been with us longer than the PNDC has been in office, but it seems to have intensified lately rather than diminish. Could it be that the new wave of emigrants does not have a proper appreciation of the Revolution yet? Or is it that it does not feel it is playing a purposeful or satisfying role?

Even activists in the Revolution must be somewhat confused on account of the number of unresolved issues. For example: "Enemies of the Revolution" — Are they to be liquidated or not? Revolutionary rhetoric and denunciation, by spokesmen of the Revolution, of recent fatalities (whoever the culprits) are hardly reconcilable. Another example: Masonic Lodges — Are they compatible with the Revolution? If not, as seems to be implied by the revolutionary media, why was Father Damuah, who has now reportedly resigned from the PNDC, forever remonstrating with those who see it as their duty to desecrate Masonic Temples?

Again: PDCs — Is it properly understood that they are the bedrock of the new democracy? Why then, do we provoke protests by the PDCs and the resignation of the Secretary for Local Government by proposing a four-tier Local Government structure which ignores the PDCs altogether? And Ideology—Is the controversy disposed of merely by the removal, in response to PDC demands, of Mr. B. B. D. Asamoah from the position of Secretary to the PNDC? True, we have not had any more anti-socialist rhetoric since Mr. Asamoah's fall, but where does the issue stand when the PNDC Chairman himself only speaks of "commitment"? Finally, are nationals and non-national residents free to form clubs or societies to provide for social interaction among members? Some PDCs think not, and have proceeded to place an embargo on the operations of some clubs.

Not even the "June Four Movement" (JFM) is altogether certain about what the nation has embarked upon. In the editorial of July 14 — 20, the **Workers' Banner**, organ of the JFM, wonders whether, indeed, there is a revolution under way or we are merely engaged in a "reform". The **Banner** insists that, if we are in a revolution, we should be seeing activity at the Teshie firing range, even identifying, by name, possible targets.

The Professionals' Resolution is possibly a reflection of a more widespread feeling of uncertainty which is yet to find general articulation. Precisely how widespread is not easy to say now; and it does not really matter. What matters is the need to clarify the objectives of the Revolution and its processes in the light of a state of affairs that no one can deny is confused. It matters also to begin to foster an atmosphere in which co-operation from all and sundry in salvaging the country can be expected; for, whatever

others might say, we do not think the country can do without any occupational group, least of all Professionals, however defined; and it is our collective responsibility to ensure that everybody is in a position to give of his best. At least, a programme of action towards participation in government by everybody, including Professionals and non-Professionals alike, could be published. And if September 1983, as suggested by the Professionals, is not considered convenient, the PNDC could propose for discussion (as the logic of our situation demands) some other deadline for bringing into being the eventual new structures for our better government.

CSO: 3400/21

DISADVANTAGES OF CONTINUED CURFEW RESTRICTIONS NOTED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vol 14, No 8, Aug 82 p 188

[Text]

Since Dec 31, 1981, the nation has lived under a curfew. At first, it was a dusk-to-dawn affair. Then, some weeks after it came into force, it was progressively changed to 10 p.m.-to-5 a.m., where it remains.

No official reason has ever been given for the curfew. But one can deduce from statements here and there, now and then, that it must have something to do with state security—or, perhaps more to the point, the security and stability of the new government. For there used to be some fear of some invasion from outside. If that is so, we venture to say that the imposition has lasted rather long. There is also fear of the possibility of a coup in the dead of night, apparently. But there can be no lack of confidence in our security forces to contain alien or local forces.

Whatever be the case, we can think of other reasons why the curfew should be reviewed — nay, lifted. Correspondents to this paper as well as the national press have pointed to the harm it is, undoubtedly, doing to the economy. And we urge the authorities to give a serious thought to this aspect of the matter, especially.

For one thing, a considerable amount of economic activity — in the production of goods and services — takes place at night, as in the day. This is so everywhere in the world, not Ghana alone. The effect of the curfew is to curtail this almost completely. The curfew also reduces the amount of hours of effective

work ostensibly and theoretically available between 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. Those who are working in the evenings, such as some factory hands, food sellers and so forth, stop early in order to get indoors before 10 p.m.; and those who would normally start out early (such as farmers at 4 a.m.) are unable or uneasy to stir before 5 a.m. The risk of instant draconian punishment is too forbidding. All together, then, productive work suffers.

Socially, it is awfully inconvenient. Travel hours, time for social and family visiting and related affairs, entertainment — all of these suffer. It appears at one time the Chairman of the PNDC was urged at a press conference to say something about it. And he was reported to have assured the public that it would soon be lifted. And the Chairman's word is not to be doubted.

Lately, an additional reason has been added, following the sad incident of the kidnapping and murder of four prominent citizens in July. The feeling grew that if the friends and relatives had not been constrained by the curfew, they could have moved about more freely to call for help in tracking the abductors or at any rate raising alarm on a wide scale. That feeling has not gone down. It persists, especially among certain categories of citizens. Personal safety is at stake. And, we believe the way to allay people's fears is to restore the environment of freedom of movement to all the people, all the time.

PRC-ASSISTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT HANDED OVER

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Lee Accorley]

[Excerpts]

THE first phase of the 23 billion dollars Afife Irrigation Project constructed with Chinese technical aid has been formally handed over to the Government of Ghana at an impressive ceremony at Afife.

The project which started in 1970 and completed in July, this year, is capable of producing 6,800 tons of rice annually.

Before the symbolic handing over of the project, Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff who deputised for the Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings yesterday, thanked the Chinese Government for the assistance especially at this time when agriculture had been placed on the priority list.

He paid glowing tribute to the Chinese and Ghanaian workers who in the spirit of co-operation worked together to realise what he described as "our dreams at Afife."

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah asked all genuine friends of the country to take a cue from the Chinese example of international co-operation and help Ghanaians to create the necessary infrastructure that would enable them to improve on the economy and bring justice and progress to the people.

He disclosed that the protocol agreement between Ghana and China for the construction of the second phase of the project would soon be signed.

The second phase covers the rehabilitation of dams built by Soviet experts, abandoned since 1966, the construction of ten hectares of fish ponds and the reclamation of additional hectares of land.

In his welcome address, the Charge d'Affairs of the Chinese Embassy, Mr Dong Xuelin disclosed that last year 150.5 hectares of reclaimed land yielded 3.81 metric tons of rice per hectre.

He expressed the hope that Ghanaians in their wisdom would be able to add beauty and grandeur to "this flower watered by a mixture of the sweat of the People's of China and Ghana."

CSO: 3400/20

USSR DONATES EQUIPMENT TO YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hansen Mettle]

[Text]

THE Soviet Young Communist League has presented a duplicating machine, duplicating papers, volleyballs and nets, totalling about \$10,000 to the National Youth Organising Committee (NYOC).

Making the presentation on behalf of the League in Accra yesterday, the second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Mr Alex V. Dimitriev, expressed the gratitude of a delegation of the League which visited the country recently to the government and people of Ghana for the hospitality given them.

He described the gifts as a modest one which marks the beginning of a more fruitful cooperation between the Soviet youth and their Ghanaian counterparts.

The chairman of the NYOC, Mr Kwasi Adu

received the items on behalf of the commission and thanked the government and people of the USSR for their kind gesture.

He said since Ghana's struggle is a class one, it looks to all its allies in similar struggles for help and encouragement.

Mr Adu said the items will be fully used by the Commission to promote the current struggle, and he asked the PNDC to stand firm and remove all civil servants sabotaging it from office.

"A state cannot reconcile classes. The PNDC should therefore stop doing that now. The old class oppressed the masses, so if power has been won by the masses, it should have its interest served" he said.

He expressed shock at

reports that the PNDC has invited the IMF for talks on the economy and said the December 31 revolution was supposed to have brought an end to the manipulation of the country's economy by the IMF because the history of the Fund has clearly indicated that it has never helped any country to develop.

Mr Adu said while it has not been possible to finish processing a \$10 million loan offered by the Soviet Union for the purchase of industrial equipment, a seven-million dollar loan for grain purchases from the U.S. has been quickly signed.

"We recognise that those officials who are not making it possible for the Soviet-Ghana loan agreement to be signed are enemies of the revolution and this makes the people's struggle a more difficult one" he said.

USSR DELEGATION OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

THE recent visit of a three-member delegation of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Youth Organizations, has opened up new vistas for co-operation between Ghanaian Youth and their Soviet counterparts, in the struggle against all forms of exploitation and domination.

According to Comrade Morozov Andrie, a member of the delegation, they came to Ghana to learn about the work of the National Youth Organizing Commission (NYOC) with a view to evacuating its problems as a factor for determining the extent of Soviet assistance to it.

Furthermore, the delegation aimed at strengthening the already cordial relations that exists between the youth of Ghana and their Soviet counterparts, based on the principles of anti-imperialism, peace and international brotherhood.

Comrade Morozov told representatives of the Ghanaian Mass Media in Accra on Friday, August 13, 1982, that "our delegation is highly impressed by the level of participation of the Ghanaian youth in the on-going revolutionary process."

With effective mobilization under the vanguard of a unified and dynamic National Youth Movement, the young people of your country will work tirelessly to ensure the success of the process of

democratization.

Within the one week stay of the delegation in the country, it met representatives of the National Youth Organizing Commission, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, leaders of the Ghanaian revolution and some youth leaders.

In discussions with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the delegation expressed the commitment of the Soviet Youth and people to the principle of each nation having a right to determine its own destiny without external interference.

The delegation was happy, that the Ghanaian people have embarked on the road to the building of an independent national economy, under the banner of the December 31 Revolution.

HEIRS

Comrade Matiykhin Badin, leader of the delegation told a meeting with officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, that, the youth as dependable heirs of the revolution, ought to be given political and social education, to enable them play active roles in it.

He announced that the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, has offered sponsorship to eight Ghanaian Youth to study on Soviet educational institutions.

The delegation expressed solidarity with the Ghanaian Youth and people in their struggle against the vicious

designs of imperialism, to block the forward march of revolutionary process.

On the international situation, both sides agreed that the work of the international peace movement which has grown from strength to strength, after World War II, deserves the active support participation of all progressive

forces, as a means of avoiding the wastage of the world's material and human resources on senseless wars.

The struggle against apartheid, racism and zionism and for national independence, adherence to the policy of peaceful co-existence and the principle of international peace were questions on which both sides agreed on the need for fruitful consultations and co-operation.

Mr Kwasi Adu, Chairman of the National Youth Organizing Commission summarized everything in these words "co-operation between the youth of Ghana and their Soviet counterparts shall be based on the commitment of both sides to the struggle against imperialism".

In evacuating the visit of the Leninist Youth delegation, it becomes imperative to look at the historical ties that exist between the Soviet and the Ghanaian people.

The fact that the Soviet people effectively solidarized with the Ghanaian people in the battle against British colonialism and supported the programme of the Nkrumah government for the building of a strong and independent national economy cannot be glossed over.

If today, we are engaged in a struggle to free our economy from the tentacles of the multi-national corporations which originate from capitalist societies, then we cannot look up to those responsible for our enslavement for any assistance, our allies are those who are committed to our struggle.

The Soviet people support us, in our attempt to achieve the political, economic and social transformation of our society and therefore, we cannot be enemies.

CSO: 3400/20

BRIEFS

CALL ON CEDI OVER-VALUATION--The PNDC and economic experts in the country have been called upon to come out with a package solution to the problem of over-valuation of the cedi. The Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) which made this call observed with concern that the inability of the government to find a solution to the problem was further worsening the nation's economic situation. It conceded, however, that the problem was a very complex one which could not be solved by devaluation. Reading a memorandum in Accra yesterday, the Secretary-General of the Association, Mr T.A. Bediako, said it was common knowledge that the value of the cedi was unrealistic and that the current economic situation had been described as one of imbalance between real resources and monetary demand. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 82 p 8]

USSR DRUG DONATION--The Soviet Government has presented 60 cases of drugs worth 25,000 dollars to the Ministry of Health at the Tema Medical Central Stores. The gifts which included anti-biotics, vitamins, and anti-diarrhoea drugs, anaesthetics and bandages were presented on behalf of the Soviet Government and the Soviet Red Cross by the Charge d'Affaires of the USSR Embassy in Ghana, Mr F. Faslov. Dr Charles Buadu, Acting Secretary of the Ministry of Health received them. Mr Faslov expressed the hope that the drugs would benefit the government and the people of Ghana and noted that it was the second time this year that the Soviet Government had presented drugs to Ghana. Mr Faslov said that the first drugs which came in February were worth \$75,000 and expressed the hope that the drugs would be distributed fairly all over the country. Receiving the drugs, Dr Buadu expressed the gratitude of the Government of Ghana to the Soviet Government. He said the Soviet Union had done a lot for the people of Ghana since the launching of the revolution. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 4]

LIBYAN DRUG DONATION--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would never forsake Ghana in her struggle to redeem herself from social, political and economic strangulation, a Libyan diplomat has said in Accra. "This brotherly attachment is manifested in the fact that the two nations have a common objective bringing total emancipation to the people," he said. In order to actualize his numerous promises to give aid to Ghana, the Libyan Leader Colonel Gaddafi is backing his utterances with action, realizing so well that the Libyan "September Revolution" just like Ghana's December 31

"Holy War" have the common objective of breaking away from old systems. Mr Abdallah A. Bujedian, a representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana made these declarations in Accra yesterday when on behalf of the Islamic Calls Society of Libya he presented a quantity of drugs worth 3,000 Libyan Dinar (10,000 U.S. dollars) to the Northern Region Central Hospital. Making the presentation, Mr Abdallah A. Bujedian reiterated his government's impression by the determination with which the PNDC was tackling the revolutionary process and assured Ghanaians that the Libyan Jamahiriya would always stand by Ghana with moral and physical assistance. [By Kweku Raymond Dadzie] [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 5]

CSO: 3400/20

MAGUGU DENIES IMF SUSPENDS STAND-BY LOAN

AB041521 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 4 (AFP)--Kenya today denied that the IMF had suspended a stand-by loan agreement with Nairobi, as reported in the LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES last week.

Kenyan Finance Minister Arthur Magugu said a team of IMF officials arrived here a week ago to discuss with Kenyan authorities the continuation of the programme, and negotiations for the second part of the 162 million dollar loan agreement were already underway.

Mr Magugu described the FINANCIAL TIMES report of October 1 as "hostile, uncalled for and damaging in the eyes of the international community, particularly the donor countries to Kenya."

Sources said Kenya has already drawn 96 million dollars out of the programme.

Mr Magugu also denied reports that the arrival of the IMF officials in Kenya [was] unexpected. They had promised to come to Nairobi around this time during last month's IMF meeting in Toronto, Canada, he said.

"The government would like to stress that the relations between Kenya and the IMF are very cordial and very friendly," Mr Magugu said, noting that any dealings between the Kenya government and the IMF were always preceded by a formulation of clear policies of agreement.

The minister pointed out that difficulties with the balance of payments continued to pose severe constraints for Kenya, but he added that response had been encouraging to President Daniel Arap Moi's emergency appeal for balance of payments support.

Mr Magugu also said that despite a difficult economic period for the country it continued to meet all its financial obligations on time. He also assured donor countries that a proper management of funds they provided would be instituted.

Following last August's coup attempt Kenya made emergency appeals to foreign embassies here for financial assistance to help reconstruct the economy and repair damage from the abortive uprising.

Kenya has already received aid from West Germany, the United States and Switzerland totalling 24.6 million dollars. Although this is far short of the 200 million dollars the government wants, it is still optimistic that more aid will be forthcoming.

CSO: 3400/26

CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGES STRESSED

Port Louis ADVANCE in English 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Deepchand Beeharry: "Let Thousand Roses Bloom..."]

[Text]

The Ministry of Education will next week, in conjunction with the University of Mauritius, be holding a seminar to give all those interested, an opportunity to express their views on the future of the languages spoken and written in the island and on their relevance to the development of a «national consciousness». The government is proposing to put up important reforms in the field of education and apparently relies to a great extent on the findings of that seminar to go ahead.

Ramduth Jaddoo, the Education Minister, having been a teacher ever since he left college, is not unaware of the many springs of our educational system and the problems of languages facing the Mauritian child and his parents. Languages which, by the way, the Minister has a command of, whether it is English, French, Hindi or créole.

A look at the various articles published ever since the seminar was announced and at the views therein expressed makes it clear that the points at issue are very delicate indeed and that, however united and unanimous people may be on political issues, they are sharply divided on linguistic and cultural questions. May be it was the knowledge of such a division which, during the press conference held to announce the September seminar, led the Minister of Education to assure the public that the decision on the language issue will be done on strictly democratic lines.

It was a good thing that that assurance was made doubly sure. But, even without it, most

people must have reasoned it out for themselves that no government in the world, unless it is totalitarian, military or dictatorial, would go to the length of snuffing out a language, voire a culture, because of sheer political superiority. Governments are for five years, democratically speaking, and languages and cultures are for ever. One of the rights. Amnesty International or such like humanitarian organisations have never left off fighting for the freedom of speech and the freedom of choice. Countries or governments which rely or look up to the international community for assistance and friendship are usually chary of tampering with the rights (cultural, social, political or religious) of their citizens to avoid censure at the UNESCO or at the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Thanks to a decision taken in Luxemburg against Britain for her shabby treatment of her racial minorities, Mrs Thatcher's government is seriously examining ways and means to make available to the children of the Asian and African immigrants the history of their herita-

ge, «of their cultural authenticity».

Mauritius is one of the few countries on the planet where world known religions and cultures run parallel and sometimes even mingle, where ethnic groups coexist; and complement one another's endeavour to mould a national whole vertically, if not horizontally. This is what makes it the attraction of tourists and the wonder of our foreign guests. It would have been so easy to turn this country into another melting pot as they have tried elsewhere. Would that have prevented people of such a melting pot from harking back to their roots? In America and nearer home, in Reunion, slowly but surely ethnic groups are once more digging up their cultural past without which they feel lost like a boat without its moorings.

The languages spoken here translate the cultural journey each group has made over the centuries to achieve civilisation or to develop an identity of its own. French, English and Hindi or each of the other Oriental languages have been shaped by centuries of research ancestral values and quest for what bri-

ngs individual together and leads to their harmonious development.

As languages and means of Communications, they have brought together more men of different climes and cultures than any political ideology or blueprint. If as Jean Pierre Cot put it, French is a tool against imperialism. English is the spearhead of scientific discourse and Hindi is one of the direct descendants of Sanskrit, the mother of the Indo-European languages. Our efforts to evolve a «national consciousness» should certainly take that in consideration. Any other approach would be politically chauvinistic and a hard blow to the genius of our people and reminiscent of the irreparable harm nationalism (so dear to the Nazis) does to a country. As for créole, it is the language of each and every inhabitant of this country. Its growth should be nurtured not by polemics, but by understanding and its evolution maintained by sharing and not by imposition. Everywhere, in France, in America, in Australia, there is a growing concern for aboriginal cultures as

well as for the genuine
interpenetration of cul-
tures. In our attempts
to overnight hammer
out a national cons-
cousiness, we should
take care not to give
the deathblow to the
dynamics of man's
overall development
and the source of his
survival both in so-
ciety and in the family.

D.B.

15.9.82

CSO: 3400/10

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF FUELING COMMUNALISM

Port Louis THE NATION in English 19 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by G. L. Magnum]

[Text] The actual government's fight against communalism has been widely applauded and appreciated by the whole Mauritian nation. Probably this was the unmatched weapon that had annihilated the Labour party and its allies, in the last general elections. However, any fight against this scourge implies primarily the elimination of its major underlying causes and any practices that promote it.

I wonder whether the actual government has up to now taken the right track and the most effective weapon to combat this plague. For, what we have seen and heard before and after the general election illustrates clearly that the now ruling body, instead of fighting it as pretended, is fuelling it and giving it a new and different dimension.

The following points will be crystal clear to you:

(i) Having a look at the list of candidates of the MMM-PSM for the last general poll, it can be found that the choice had been done essentially on a communal basis not to mention colour, race, prejudice and the famous cast system.

(ii) Our Prime Minister and vice Prime Minister are of Hindu origin and surely our future President will be another one!

(iii) Bhojpuri is second to our mauritian "patois." News are still being cast in Bhojpuri, members of the Parliament are now allowed to speak this language in the Assembly and Parliamentary works are reported in the same language on TV and radio.

If some are of opinion that the reason is because Hindus form the majority, then the war against communalism is already lost. According to MMM-PSM magic words "Ene Sel Lepep Ene Sel Nation" [one single people, one single nation], we must be one... but not two nations. We have all decided to promote mauritianism and believe in it, but we are not prepared to be divided anymore. If we want a true mauritian nation to be born, then we

must all, whether we be Hindus, Muslims, Creoles, Chineses, or Whites, unite under the same umbrella for actions and forget about majority and minority.

It is this that gives communal problems their special poignancy and any solution that leaves this intact is a wrong one. This is why small measures that are actually being taken by the actual government--however admirable in themselves will never in the long run be enough. Unless "le gouvernement du changement" itself changes, rethinks its values, its purpose and its direction, otherwise, after five years time, it will content itself with winning a battle and losing a war.

CSO: 3400/18

PROGRESS REPORTED AT MAPUTO, BEIRA PORTS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Mozambique Government and railway officials have taken steps to improve facilities at the Beira and Maputo ports including container handling, rail links and telex facilities to Maputo.

According to the trade bulletin issued by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries to members this month, action has been taken to improve previous low productivity at Maputo which was said to be affected by indiscipline and low motivation.

Until recently labour had been on a casual basis. But permanent work is now guaranteed and any labourer who does not report for work for more than 10 days in a month will be taken off the register.

Regular, spaced pay-days have been introduced. A productivity bonus scheme for bulk and pre-staged cargoes handled for a given number of trucks is offered, specific gangs are allocated to each shed or wharf and a new two-shift system is planned to alleviate former delays in starting or reporting for work, said the bulletin.

On the Chicualacuala line railway officials have said that the last 60 km, where frequent derailments have occurred, will be relaid by the end of this year. Protective measures are being taken to overcome security problems on the line and the CFM rail authorities said it was a top priority to provide a regular service when the problems have been overcome.

CFM is also studying proposals to provide a bagging plant at 'H' shed for bulk fertiliser, grain and other suitable commodities. The bulletin said it was believed that the intention is to proceed with this project.

It reports that the CFM has largely sorted out confusion at the container park. Investment in the container terminal for portainers and management contracts would be worth \$10 million and the Port of Liverpool authority was understood to be preparing proposals for management of the terminal.

A contract had been signed with an Italian company for the supply of two portainer cranes capable of handling 20 ft and 40 ft containers and these should be in location this month. Spare parts needed to repair the cranes at the deep water berth had been arranged and it was believed the cranes should soon be operational again.

The CZI trade bulletin also said that the telex link with Maputo was working satisfactorily following renovation of the telex exchange.

At the port of Beira four 25-tonne forklifts were "fully operative", believed to be more than enough for the container volume at present handled.

The Beira/Mutare rail line was in reasonable condition after rebalancing was completed. The bulletin said that CFM maintained that four trains per day (two each way) could be operated given sufficient

traffic, but only three trains per week were running at present and the slow turn-round of wagons back to Zimbabwe was attributed by CFM to lack of import traffic. Measures were being taken to alleviate security problems on the line, said the bulletin.

In general the port of Beira was said to be "considerably" under-utilised. It had spare capacity for more traffic but up to what point it could cope with additional traffic was difficult to tell, the report said.

REPORTAGE ON RNM ACTIVITIES, LEADERS, FORMER DEFECTORS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Jose Ramalho]

[Text] Exclusive by special correspondent Jose Ramalho, who recently held talks in Portugal with leaders of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana, Dr Evo Fernandes and Mr Faniel Mahluza, the men responsible for political and external affairs in the movement. He managed to obtain these photographs [not reproduced], said to have been taken inside Mozambique. They include a photograph showing the Frelimo defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba attending a RNM congress, reportedly held for the first time inside Mozambique near Chimoio.

The Defector

Congress in the bush--members of the executive committee of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (RNM) are reported to have held their first congress "inside Mozambique." At the end of the table is Lieutenant Adriano Bomba. [photo not reproduced]

The Brother

Also attending the Congress was Lieutenant Bomba's brother, Boaventura, who also defected from Frelimo. He is arrowed below. The leader of the RNM, General Afonso Dhlakama (with glasses at the head of the table) is presiding. [photo not reproduced]

The Leader

In July 1979 when I met Andre Matsangaisse, RNM's founder and first president, at one of his secret hideouts deep in the Mozambique bush, I had a gut feeling that his second-in-command Afonso Dhlakama had not long to wait to step into his shoes.

Commander Andre looked and acted tough. But it was not an act as his men were quick to point out. Their stories of his courage were unbelievable.

Two months later, near Vila Paiva de Andrada, while charging a Russian-made tank single-handed, Andre was blown to pieces by the well-trained Cubans manning the turret guns.

Dhlakama has since had the unenviable task of living up to the legendary image created by his predecessor among the tough bush fighters.

He has survived the test and is now the respected leader of a well organised guerilla army estimated to be about 14,000-strong.

Like Andre, Dhlakama, better known as "Jacamo," is a former Frelimo commandant. Both shared a burning hatred of the marxist dictatorship imposed by Samora Machel on Mozambique after the Portuguese surrender.

But while Andre was just a superb fighting machine Dhlakama is a level-headed soldier and a shrewd administrator. Frelimo had been grooming him for a high post in the military hierarchy.

Dhlakama enjoys the advantages of a higher education than Andre. Now in his early 30s, he was educated at a mission school and the Zobue seminary before enrolling at the Beira Commercial School.

Conscripted into the Portuguese army during the war against Frelimo he defected to join the "liberation forces."

After the Portuguese handover to Frelimo in 1974, Dhlakama underwent a crash logistics course and was promoted to quartermaster at the Beira headquarters.

There he met Andre, who was in charge of the engineering division of the army. Strongly opposed to Machel's marxist policies, they defected together to join the resistance bush fighters.

Last May, Dhlakama chaired the first RNM Congress "inside Mozambique," as the Movement's president and commander-in-chief of its armed forces.

The Prisoners

Under guard--a member of the RNM stands watch over four Portuguese prisoners being interviewed by Mr Orlando Cristina, secretary general of the guerilla movement.

They have been released but the RNM has since taken six Bulgarians captive.

The Bulgarians were working for the Frelimo Government and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Maputo, Mr Metodi Dikov, has confirmed the capture but has not said what action is to be taken to secure their release.

So far, in the six years since it was founded, the RNM has followed the practice of releasing its prisoners without holding them to ransom or trying to make political capital out of them.

This time the situation seems to be different. In Lisbon RNM spokesman Dr Evo Fernandes announced that the prisoner will be released only in exchange for political prisoners held by Frelimo, most of them since 1975.

The prisoners are part of a 500-strong contingent of Bulgarian "Co-operantes" (collaborators) sent by their government to Mozambique to help in development projects.

The six are road building engineers. Four men and two women are included in the captive group. Their names have been given as Necelline Marino (49), Rumania Vamova (34), Crene Batrola (39), Dimetre Coevde (37), Gradamai Diamov (28) and Nokolatodo Rovdko (23).

According to a communique released by the RNM department of information, the Bulgarian engineers were captured in the last week of August 120 km out of Milange, in the Zambezia province.

The Bulgarians were engaged in the construction of a tarred road linking the rail terminal at Mocuba to the border town of Milange, just across from Malawi.

Dr Fernandes is reported to be in contact with the International Red Cross to arrange for an exchange of prisoners.

Although it is not known whether the prisoners are still alive after seven years of incarceration, the RNM is trying to secure the release of at least some of the 240 democratic leaders rounded up and jailed by Frelimo at the time of the Portuguese collapse.

RNM's track record in the treatment of war prisoners had been impeccable according to reports by men released from detention in RNM bush hideouts.

The Amazons

Everything a man can do, they can do better. So goes the thinking among the young Annie Oakleys of the Mozambique bush.

An AK47 is second nature to them. But when it comes to posing for pictures their femininity shows through the toughness.

And they lead a tough life indeed. And a dangerous one, too. As with guerilla armies anywhere, they are kept on the move most of the time, without having a hut they can call home.

The women-soldiers of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana undergo a period of military training to learn how to handle a gun.

But mostly they are engaged on more peaceful pursuits as nurses and teachers. They also man communication posts and drive vehicles.

In the so-called "liberated areas" the women's detachments play an important role in the running of camp hospitals and schools.

The Battlefront

Last month, strikes of the Resistance Nacional Mocambicana were reported in seven provinces of Mozambique covering about 75 percent of the territory. Most of the rebel activity, mainly sabotage actions and political kidnappings, have been confirmed by Frelimo sources.

Military observers see a close similarity between the pattern of RNM's tactics and strategy and that used by Frelimo in the months before the collapse of the Portuguese army in 1975.

Rather than challenge the Mozambique Government forces, which boast sophisticated weaponry supplied by the Eastern bloc, the rebels strike at soft targets.

Their avowed aim is to disrupt the already badly shaken economy of the country.

Mozambique's railway network has been especially hard hit. With the exception of the rail line running from the northern port of Nacala to Malawi, all others have been attacked by guerillas.

In the period August 13 to August 16, trains were reportedly blown up at Mavalane (Maputo-Zimbabwe line), Semacuesa (Beira-Malawi line), Vila Machado (Beira-Zimbabwe line) and Doa (Dona Ana-Moatize line).

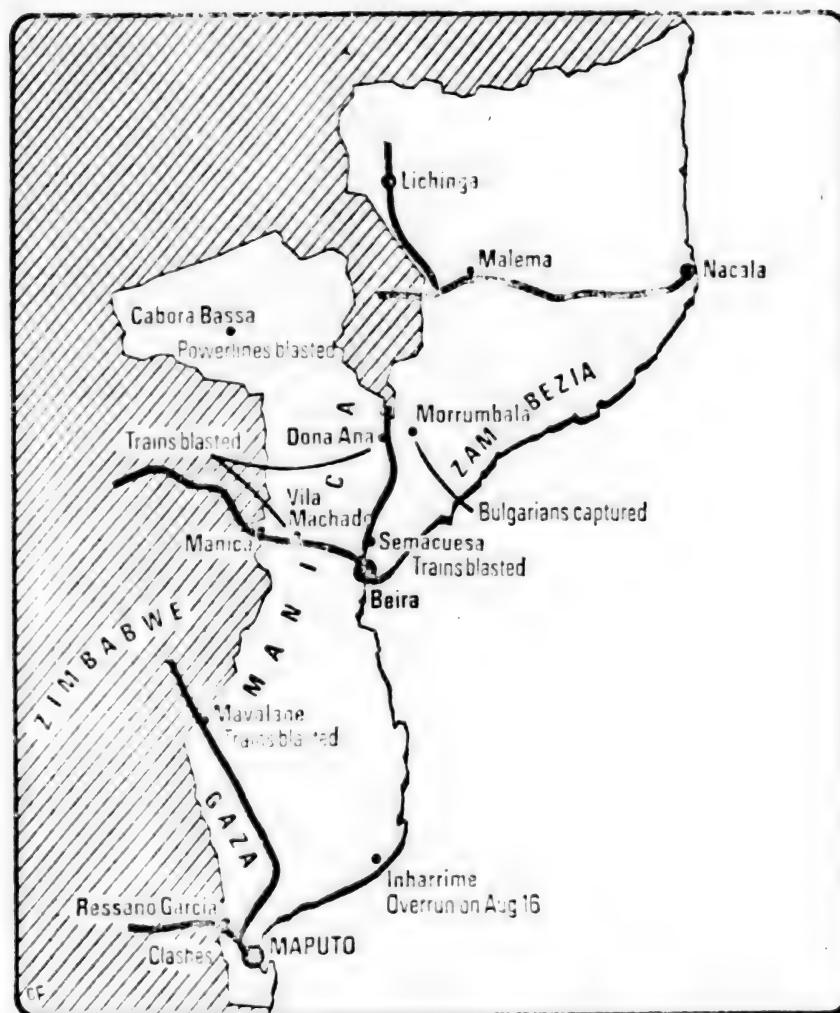
On August 16 RNM forces overran Inharrime, blowing up a train in the southern province of Inhambane. The Dona Ana-Moatize line was hit again on August 22.

Earlier in the month the rebels claimed to have sabotaged the Beira-Matаре (Umtali) pipeline at Xiluvo, in the Manica province.

They also claimed to have brought down on August 13 a section of the Cabora Bassa transmission lines cutting off once again the power supply to South Africa.

It is claimed that at Mocono, the rebels recovered a Russian-made B-10 heavy gun and 45 mortars.

During August the RNM high command announced the opening of two new fronts. One, the Maputo military region, is said to be fully independent from the central southern command at Gaza.



Possibly the most significant military event of the month was the setting up of a regional headquarters in the northern province of Zambezia.

Thus far, Zambezia, the biggest and wealthiest province of Mozambique, had been kept out of the hostilities.

The Zambezia front opened up with a big bang. More than 1,000 guerillas are reported to be in action in the Morrumbala area alone.

It was here that the RNM scored one of its biggest hits by capturing six Bulgarian engineers working for Frelimo under a co-operation agreement between their country and Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/21

NUDO PARTY OFFICIAL ON SOUTH AFRICAN ROLE

MB221502 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Sep 82 p 12

[Excerpts] Windhoek--Bloodshed was not precluded from the future struggle to bring South West Africa to independence, but should that come about, then South Africa must be held responsible, said Mr Katnutire Kaura, the publicity secretary of the political movement NUDO [National United Democratic Organizaion].

The political party is probably the main prop of the Turnhalle Alliance, and Mr Kaura, so often described as the alliance's rising star, convoked the press conference in response to last Monday's statement by the prime minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha, who made it clear that there must be a reshuffle in the interim government system in South West Africa.

Mr Kaura said that South Africa had shirked its responsibilities to guide the people of South West Africa along the road of constitutional development which should lead to full independence and sovereignty.

Instead, Mr P. W. Botha, had chosen to place the blame on the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] interim government. Mr Kaura described this as tragic and said that in the long run this decision by Mr Botha would be disastrous to him.

He told the press that South Africa was totally and entirely mistrusted by the world. These latest movements by the prime minister were going to aid the process of destruction of the credibility of South Africa.

He said for political expediency in what he called the "synthetic" temporary games, Mr Botha had chosen to place the blame on the Turnhalle Alliance.

Mr Kaura said the statement by Mr Botha in which he said that the DTA government was inefficient was not only shocking, but puzzling, in view of the fact that the prime minister himself and the administrator general, his representative in Windhoek, had forced the DTA to govern fettered, with chains and restricting its ability to govern effectively.

The prime minister had made it impossible for the DTA to govern and he should now place the blame of that inefficiency squarely on his own shoulders.

It appeared, he said, as if Mr Botha was prepared to attempt a new experiment, but as long as he was going to place identical restraints on the new government he envisaged, the history would invariably repeat itself.

Mr Kaura said that the Turnhalle Alliance could not be used as a whipping boy in order to pacify the reactionary forces in South Africa.

The people were demanding a more comprehensive and full explanation from him. Mr Kaura warned that there would be no return to the bantustan and apartheid systems of the past. He would like to assure what he called the "fascist diehards" that no matter how loud their outcries would be, the country would not return to those ideologies.

He said that the peace-loving people of SWA would be left with one option to them--to search for freedom with their blood.

"I challenge the South African prime minister to sacrifice the aspirations of the Namibian people who aspire towards true independence for the sake of appeasing a few white reactionaries, and the politically destitute gang of five, and the bushwar is going to shift from the Angola border to Keetmanshoop," Mr Kaura said.

He called upon Mr Botha for he was owing it to give the people of SWA a full explanation about his "surreptitious activities." He said that if those negotiations to find an acceptable settlement plan for SWA should once more land in a cul-de-sac, then it would be incumbent upon the people of this country to decide what to do from then onwards.

Questioned after he had addressed the newsmen, Mr Kaura said in response to questions put to him that 'we' no longer deal with the South African government. He considered NUDO as an organisation to fight for the total liberation of the country.

CSO: 3400/25

KISSINGER, CARRINGTON SEEN IN CAHOOTS WITH SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

THERE should be no doubt that former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been hired to assist SWA's independence under Swapo rule, and that he has in turn appointed former British Foreign Affairs Secretary Lord Carrington to assist him.

This is the view expressed in the latest issue of the locally-published rightwing pamphlet, *Die Stryder*.

The article, highlights the connections between Dr Kissinger's recent visit to Namibia, SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, and Chairman of the Anglo American empire Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

It concludes by warning Whites in Namibia not to be frightened of the new "formidable enemy (Kissinger) who ignored the two White political parties - NP and HNP - when he visited the Territory two weeks ago.

Dr Kissinger this year reportedly formed a consultancy firm specialising in advising multinational investors on political matters, *Die Stryder* writes.

It also points out that Minister Pik Botha is an Honorary Chairman of the SA Institute of International Affairs, of which Sir Ernest Oppenheimer is Chairman.

Anglo and its Namibian affiliate CDM ferried Dr Kissinger around the Territory while he was brought to the subcontinent at the invitation of the SA Institute.

The Institute's conference in Johannesburg, which was addressed by

Dr Kissinger, was alternatively chaired by Dr Anton Rupert of Rembrandt who recently had a senior team of directors visit the Territory.

Die Stryder refers to speculation in financial reports that Dr Rupert might be interested in investing R800m in Rössing.

It also points out that Dr Kissinger's newly-appointed adviser Lord Carrington, is a Director on Rio Tinto Zinc, which controls Rössing Uranium Ltd.

Concluding its tour through the web of linkages which it terms "The Kissinger Connection," *Die Stryder* writes: "Let us have no doubt: Dr Henry Kissinger was ap-

pointed to bring SWA to independence under Swapo rule and he was in his turn appointed Lord Carrington to assist him in the task.

It is argued that SA has shifted its emphasis on the Cuban question, from that of demanding a total withdrawal prior to final implementation of UN supervised elections to a softer line which provides for a reduction in Cuban strength in Angola during the implementation process.

"It is clear that the sharp differences (between the negotiating parties) must be slowly filed down to create more (diplomatic) room for Kissinger," according to *Die Stryder*.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW FRG GOVERNMENT FOR SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHAT will a change of government in West Germany mean to the SWA situation?

The answer is very little if anything for the short term but could have considerable implications for the long term.

In the short term all indications are that Free Democrat leader Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher will remain Foreign Minister. His party holds the balance of power and is switching its support from the SPD to the CDU.

Mr Genscher, knowing full well that he differs considerably with his new CDU allies on SWA, can be expected to either evade the issue and/or allow the Americans to continue taking the lead.

It is certainly most unlikely that he would push a well-publicised and vigorous pro-Swapo line or again publicly toast Swapo's successes in say Bonn.

In the longer term, however, the CDU could be voted into power hands down and the Free Democrats could then be pushed completely aside.

The latest polls suggest that the CDU commands 53 percent of support and the Free Democrats four percent.

It is anyone's guess who would emerge as Foreign Minister under those circumstances but the name of Franz-Josef Strauss certainly cannot be ruled out.

In fact, he is regarded as a very likely candidate in some quarters.

Mr Strauss has made no secret of his leanings towards the DTA and Mr Dirk Mudge in particular and has also made no secret of his reservations about Swapo as a desirable and potentially reliable West German ally.

For one, he believes that it is far too marxist in orientation.

The full impact that Mr Strauss could therefore make within the Western Contact Group and on the SWA situation per se could be considerable.

Indeed, it will be most interesting to see what unfolds during the next 12 months and it can only be for the better of the moderate parties in SWA.

Swapo in turn has much to be concerned about.

MASSIVE NEW CONTROL SYSTEM FOR ROESSING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Sep 82 p 7

[Text]

THE Electrical Department of Sulzer Bros (South Africa) of Johannesburg has supplied a Ferranti electrical control and monitoring system, CEDREC, for the largest uranium mine in the world, Rössing, in the heart of the Namib Desert.

The order came after Sulzer personnel visited the mine to demonstrate CEDREC'S capabilities.

The unit ordered, CEDREC 11, will monitor and control loads in various sections of the mine enabling analysis of the overall consumption, and consequently planned reduction, to be made. CEDREC 11 incorporates the latest developments in this system, including the load shed (LS) facility, which has been added as a result of requests from Southern Africa, and battery support which maintains the reading for an hour if the mains fail.

LS is introduced on the load control format and has a similar function to the load restoration factor. Its operation is such that during non-alarm periods, when a load correction value equals the value of the next load to be shed, the load shedding will not take place until the time interval has elapsed as determined by the setting of the load shed factor — which may be 1 to 9.

For example, if the load shed factor is set to 2, then from the time the load correction figure equals the value of the next load to be shed, no shedding will take place until this value either equals or exceeds the next value of load to be shed for at least 12 seconds.

CSO: 3400/12

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS' WORKING CONDITIONS--It is reported from Windhoek that discussions have begun over the service conditions of the 1,500 South African government officials seconded to South-West Africa. The chairman of the government service commission in the territory, Mr Fred Visagie, says he has been in contact with the administrator-general after the prime minister's instruction that the service conditions and guarantees of the officials should be revised. He says the commission is not aware of frustration and dissatisfaction among the seconded officials. Earlier the administrator-general informed the prime minister that this was the case. [Text] [MB301300 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Sep 82]

FISH CATCH DOWN--A disappointing 1982 pelagic fishing season ended for Namibia last week with catches down by one fifth over that of last year. This emerges from figures confirmed by the Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, as final for the season which ended September 15 this year. The value of the fish landed at Walvis Bay factories is down by R1,345m or 58,000 tons (23 percent) compared with last year when some 253,000 tons valued at approximately R10,120m were locally caught and landed. Mr Kruger said this season was a disappointing one but there was hope that the situation might improve next year. During the last few days of the season, local trawlers were forbidden to fish north of Swakopmund where large pilchard shoals had made their appearance. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/12

STATISTICS DIVISION PUBLISHES LEAFLET

Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WITH an estimated population of only 64,035, there was a stragging 325,500 attendences at outpatient clinics in Seychelles last year. But the birth rate fell by 0.8 per cent and the number of children in school rose to 17,598. No less than 5,759 pigs were killed to feed the people, 17,150 of whom were employed.

All these interesting, and sometimes surprising, figures can be found in the 1982 edition of that valuable annual guide to Seychelles' economic performance and social indicators: the "Seychelles in Figures" statistical leaflet produced by the Statistics Division.

It gives figures, sometimes going as far back as 1977 for a wide range of spheres, including population, tourism, the gross domestic product, government revenue and expenditure, external trade, agricultural, industrial and electricity production, communications, transport, employment, education and health.

Last year 1,802 more Seychellois were born at a birth rate of 28.1 per thousand,

while 442 passed away. The infant mortality rate was 16.6 per thousand.

National income was valued at R734.9 million in 1980, with a gross national product of R924.1 million and a gross domestic product of R930 million.

Provisional 1981 figures put the Government's recurrent revenue at R383.9 million and recurrent expenditure at R380.9 million.

Imports that same year were worth R589 million, R42.2 million less than 1980, while exports also fell from R32.9 million in 1980 to R27.5 million last year.

In agricultural production, 3,136 tonnes of copra and 419 tonnes of cinnamon bark were produced, while 418 cows and 5,759 pigs were killed.

Beer and Guinness production fell by nearly 14 per cent to 4,553,000 litres, while more soft drinks, 3,049,000 litres, and cigarettes, 44,700,000, were produced.

There were 139 kilometres of surfaced roads, two more than in 1980 and 83 of unsurfaced roads.

The public sector employed 8,525 people, a 100 less than the private sector. Well over 5,000 people were employed in different services and over 4,000 in mining, manufacturing and construction.

The only 1982 figures on the fact sheet are for education where there are 14,597 students in P1 to P9, 2,362 in secondary schools, including the National Youth Service, and 639 in technical and vocational training.

With 929 teachers there is a pupil-teacher ratio of 18.9.

In the health services — the figures here return to 1981 — there were 45 doctors, and dentists, one for every 1,423 people, 331 nurses and student nurses, 175 health auxiliaries and 315 hospital beds throughout the Republic.

The number of cases treated in out-patient clinics was an incredible 325,500. There were also 8,850 admissions to Victoria Hospital.

"Seychelles in Figures", a pocket-sized fact sheet that can be carried around, is available at the National Bookshop for a mere R2.50.

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES DEVALUATION REPORTS

Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES was the only country in the world to really control its inflation rate this year. Finance and Industry Principal Secretary Guy Morel has said in denying reports that the Seychelles Rupee is to be devalued.

"There is absolutely no reason for devaluing the Rupee," Mr. Morel said on Wednesday, "even if the 15 per cent revaluation in March 1981 has caused some problems as in export prices."

He claimed that Seychelles was the only country in the world that had been able to really control and bring down its inflation rate during 1982.

"This was the result of a very courageous decision by the Seychelles Government as it was a very serious step to take," Mr. Morel said.

The move had since been justified, he continued, in that it had reduced the cost of living tremendously by bringing prices tumbling down and making imports cheaper. Correspondingly, there had been less demand for wage increase by workers who had suddenly found they could afford to live much more comfortably.

The Finance Principal Secretary added that had Seychelles not controlled inflation this year, 1983 would have been a very "poor" year for the country, especially when it would come to "aid negotiations overseas".

SAP

CSO: 3400/10

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

CUBAN AID--Seychelles and Cuba are preparing to launch a small scale industrial programme here following economic talks between the two Governments in Victoria over the past two weeks. "All that remains to be done is for both sides to formally endorse the plans drawn up during this and other economic talks on Seychellois-Cuban development co-operation," a Planning and Development spokesman said yesterday. The five-member Cuban delegation led by Export Director Serrelío Rodriguez left for home on Monday after working out the details of the industrial projects with a special Seychelles Government team and in individual meetings with several Government departments and parastatal companies in the fields of construction, housing, commerce, finance, education, aviation and philately. Cuba, if the final go-ahead is given as expected, will help Seychelles with the expertise of finance needed. Projects under final discussion include small factories to make coconut fibre boards, pre-fabricated housing panels, soaps and detergents, with the emphasis being on the use of local raw materials.--SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Sep 82 p 1]

SPDF MAGAZINE--The Seychelles People's Defence Forces have launched their second edition of SOLDA LEPEP, a magazine of information and education of the Defence Forces. The cover is illustrated by the fifth of June parade. Featured inside are the progress made in Seychelles since 1977; the role and intense activities by the units of the SPDF; main national events that have occurred in the Republic recently and some international news that aroused interest in Seychelles. For all sports fans: Africa and the World Cup. SOLDA LEPEP concludes its edition on something which will surely make us think seriously of the effect whenever we use public facilities in an abusive and careless way. Make sure you get your copy now at the National Bookshop and the SPPF branches at R10 each. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/10

PARTIES NAME 24 CANDIDATES FOR BY-ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

NOMINATION

courts sat yesterday to consider candidates for parliamentary and provincial by-elections in various constituencies.

In Hillbrow, Johannesburg, Mr Max Neppe, the Progressive Federal Party's nomination for the provincial council, was unopposed and was declared elected.

Mr Neppe replaces Mr Simon Chilchik who resigned recently because of business commitments.

In Johannesburg North, the PFP and the New Republic Party nominated candidates for the parliamentary by-election.

They were Mr Peter Soak, senior vice-chairman of the Transvaal branch of the PFP and a Johannesburg city councillor, and Mr Alex Anderson, leader of the Transvaal NRP.

Voting will be on November 3; special votes open on October 5 and postal votes on October 13.

The names of three parliamentary and four

provincial council candidates were accepted by the Walvis Bay nomination court for the November 3 by-election in the constituency, Sapa reports.

The parliamentary candidates are Mr Boet Botma (National Party), Mr Peet Joubert (Conservative Party) and Mr Attie Treurnicht (Herstigte Nasionale Party).

The candidates for the Cape Provincial Council are Mr Sarel Becker (HNP), Mr Christo de Jager (NP), Mrs S du Pisane (CP) and Mr Nico Retief (Independent).

For the by-election in Stellenbosch, four parliamentary and four provincial candidates were nominated.

The parliamentary candidates are Mrs Di Bishop (PFP), Mr Piet Marais (NP), Mr Gerrit van der Merwe (NRP) and Mr Herman Kriel (CP).

The provincial council candidates are Mr Johann Giliomee (PFP), Mr Neels Ackermann (NP), Mr Charles Boonzaier (NRP) and Mr Johan Greyling (CP).

In terms of the Electoral Act the Conservative Party had to submit 300 signatures of registered voters to qualify for the nomination of its candidates.

For the Parys parliamentary by-election the court accepted the nominations of Mr M D Maree (NP), Dr P E van der Dussen (HNP) and Dr A J van Wyk (CP).

For the Bothaville provincial by-election the court accepted the nominations of Mr J G Luyt (HNP), Mr S J Nel (NP) and Mr J P van den Berg (CP).

News by M. Cohen, 28 Height Street Doornfontein, Johannesburg and F. Neuhoff, Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.

SUSPECTED TERRORISTS DIE IN BLAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Louise Botha]

[Text] Two suspected terrorists died in Boksburg on Monday night--one was blown to pieces by a hand-grenade while the other was shot dead by a policeman.

In the incident a tree was uprooted and fell on a bystander, seriously injuring him. A motorist was also slightly wounded in the shooting.

The suspected terrorists were driving down Commissioner Street, Boksburg at about 10.30 pm when they were seen by Warrant Officer Solly Bredanham of the East Rand Dog Squad, who was acting on information received.

Warrant Officer Bredanham followed the suspects, who were driving a stolen car with false number plates, for about a kilometre. Eventually the car stopped at traffic lights at the corner of Kruger Street and Commissioner Street.

The police liaison officer for the East Rand, Major Blackie Swart, said: "Warrant Officer Bredanham stopped behind the car and approached the two Black men who were in it. He stood on the driver's side of the car and saw that each man was holding a hand-grenade.

"The passenger in the car threatened the warrant officer with the hand-grenade and when he turned away, the car drove off at high speed."

W/O Bredanham then fired several shots at the car and hit the driver in the head and shoulder.

The car left the road and collided with a tree in Commissioner Street.

The impact detonated hand-grenades in the car and the other suspect was killed.

Mr Dirk Coetzer (46) of Commissioner Street, ran out of his house when he heard the shots.

As he stood on the pavement he saw the car careening towards him and jumped aside. But the tree with which the car had collided fell on him and he recovered consciousness in the Boksburg Benoni Hospital, having sustained back and neck injuries. He is in a satisfactory condition.

One of Mr Coetzer's friends, Mr Manie Joubert (32), was on his way home with his wife and family when he heard the shots.

He heard someone shout that there were terrorists about and his first thought was for the safety of his wife, Elsa, and his children, Tiekie (8), Nita (6) and Elsie (3). He bundled them into his car and drove off, forgetting to switch on the lights.

W/O Bredenham, seeing the car being driven away at high speed without lights, thought it also contained terrorists and fired at it, wounding Mr Joubert in the left knee.

Mr Joubert, of Fless Street, State Mines, Brakpan, was admitted to the Boksburg Benoni Hospital but was discharged after treatment.

Police, who are still investigating the incident, took possession of three Russian-made hand-grenades.

CSO: 3400/17

ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE BRIDGE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Three men fled from a quantity of explosives planted on the rail bridge across the Orange River at Upington when they were surprised by a railways employee on Friday morning.

A wide-ranging search was launched in the area at the weekend and the airport outside the town, used daily by several South African Airways jet aircraft, was closely guarded.

A veil of official secrecy has descended over the incident. By mid-morning yesterday

Railways Police public relations sources refused to confirm or deny extensive allegations about the matter.

They confirmed only that explosives had been found on the bridge about 1 km outside Upington on the De Aar line — which connects the South African rail network to South West Africa — and that they had been removed on Friday.

Attempted sabotage is being investigated, sources said, but no arrests have been made.

"We are not commenting further, since

this could hamper the investigation," an official source said.

The Upington area is rife with rumours about the incident. A number of sources said a major search was launched in the area south of the river.

An air force helicopter was reportedly used and Defence Force units helped Railways Police. Several road blocks were mounted.

When a spokesman for the SADF was ask-

ed to confirm air force and army involvement, he said he could not do so since the Railways Police were commanding the operation.

Early this afternoon railways sources were asked to confirm Defence Force participation and a detailed summary of the allegations encountered were given.

The only response was a repetition of the limited confirmation given earlier. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/18

PARK APARTHEID ROW LOOMS IN PRETORIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The Pretoria City Council is planning a special meeting early next month to defuse the powderkeg of the city's escalating parks apartheid controversy.

The Citizen learnt yesterday the matter would not be discussed at the normal monthly meeting of the city council on Thursday this week.

Instead it has been decided to hold a special meeting to end the row which has been building up over the past three years.

It is understood a survey of the 36 city councillors' feelings on whether Pretoria's parks should once again be closed to non-Whites, is now in the hands of the city's management committee.

Pretoria's parks were declared "open" to all races during the 1973 South African Games when there were indications that the Herstigte Nasionale Party was planning to embarrass the city internationally by demanding enforcement of apartheid in the parks.

The old by-laws ruling that Pretoria's parks were open to Whites only dated back to the days of British colonial rule.

In late 1979 and 1980, various Rightwing organisations, with the backing of conservative councillors in the city council, agitated for the original by-laws to be reintroduced, claiming that Blacks were "taking over the city's parks."

Now the matter has been brought to a head by the appearance in the new city council of Herstigte Nasionale Party councillors.

The Opposition of six HNP councillors have stated they want a clear ruling on the issue--with each councillor being called on to make his stand for or against the issue.

The matter is seen as a particularly thorny one as the majority of the city's councillors are Federation of Ratepayers Association candidates officially, but personally representative of either the National or Conservative Party.

COLOURED CHURCH TO DISCUSS APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Ned Gerel Sendingkerk synod will have strongly-worded motions on apartheid legislation before it later this week.

The Group Areas Act, Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act, all rejected by the Sendingkerk, are expected to be debated.

A motion calling on the Sendingkerk not to apply for permits under the Group Areas Act because the Act was sinful, has already been introduced.

The motion arose from a legal requirement on the church to seek a permit for one of its ministers to live in a manse in the "White area" of Vredenburg/Saldanha.

The Rev A J Esterhuyzen of Saldanha Bay introduced a motion recalling that the 1978 synod rejected the Group Areas Act as unscriptural. He said the synod should support church councils whose obedience to scripture led them to refuse to apply for residential permits.

The moderamen told the synod it raised the issue last year with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the then Minister of the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch.

The moderamen also asked that:

- No further removals of families should take place from District Six in Cape Town.

- District Six should be seen as the traditional residential area of the Coloured and Malay community and should be given to it for development.

- Any portion of District Six set aside for business should be open to occupation by all races.

The moderamen also asked Mr Botha to rescind the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

It was subsequently invited to join the Anglican Church in new approaches to the government for the removal of both pieces of legislation. — Sapa.

Sendingkerk To Change Name?

CAPE TOWN. — The NG Sendingkerk, a predominantly Coloured church, may change its name to give it an identity that cannot be confused with the White NG church.

This has emerged at the four-yearly synod of the church. The meeting was told that because different churches of the NG family might unite — a matter still to be discussed at the synod — it would be unwise to select a new name at this stage.

One of the new names proposed is the United Reform Church. The present name — translated as the Dutch Reformed Mission Church — is unpopular among some members because the "mission" was determined by the NG Church in establishing a separate ethnic church for "Coloured people" in 1881. — Sapa.

PW'S GUIDELINES A PHONY DEAL, SAYS SUZMAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

SUPPORT for the Prime Minister's guidelines for constitutional change amounted to "collaboration in a phony constitutional deal".

This was said by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, at the launch of the Progressive Federal Party's campaign for the Johannesburg North by-election last night.

Mrs Suzman said the PFP rejected the proposals because they meant, in effect, a National Party-elected Executive President who could nominate a Cabinet whose members may or may not be MPs without any safeguards and the exclusion of 70 percent of the population — the Blacks.

Support for the proposals would also imply tacit acceptance of the Government's basic solution to the racial problem — independent homelands — and the "excision from the population statistics of millions of the country's citizens," she said.

"We cannot possibly agree to the other ingredient implicit in the homelands concept, the forcible removal of hundreds of thousands of

people into those wretched, barren areas," which were "a disgrace to a so-called civilised country."

Replying to the New Republic Party's offer that, should the PFP accept the Prime Minister's proposals, it (the NRP) would not oppose the PFP, Mrs Suzman said the NRP was asking the PRP to give its tacit approval to not only the proposals, but also Group Area removals, pass law arrests and race classifications.

She did not believe the Prime Minister should be supported simply because

he had opted for reform and was fighting a rear-guard action against the Right wing.

"P W Botha has to be pushed and prodded in the direction of essential reform, for he is not doing what comes naturally when he advocates healthy power sharing.

"Any sign of flagging on the part of English-speaking, or other Opposition voters who voted PFP in the last election, will stop P W Botha dead in his 'reform' tracks.

"He will reckon that he does not have to worry about such voters. He will concentrate on winning

back dissident Nats and that means go slow on change, with all the disastrous long-term effects that must have."

Mr Peter Soal, PFP candidate in the Johannesburg West by-election, said that if the PFP did well on November 3, it would offset the depressing Germiston District result (where the National Party scraped home) and what he believed would be an equally depressing result from Parys on the same day as his by-election.

Report by M. Cohen, 28 Height Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

•By-election Nominations — Page 11

END OF APARTHEID NECESSARY, SAYS PROFESSOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

"FOR South Africa to survive, apartheid must die," Professor Arrie van Rensburg of the Department of History at Pretoria University told members of the Barclays Executive Women's Club at a luncheon in Johannesburg yesterday.

In posing the question whether South Africa had a chance to survive in Africa, Prof Van Rensburg examined the policies and personalities of those African leaders who, he maintains, have a direct influence on the future.

He has travelled widely in Africa and he based his analysis on his meetings and friendships with most of the leaders of Africa south of the Equator.

Africa's importance in the context of world political power lay in the fact that it had 52 countries represented in the United Nations. This gave them half the votes there. "They are using this platform to get at South Africa and it would be naive to dismiss the importance of this," he said.

He named the most important leaders in Africa today as President Shagari of Nigeria, President Mobutu Sese-Seko of Zaire and President Felix

Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

"Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe is, however, the best qualified.

Prof Van Rensburg regretted that Mr Mugabe should continually receive a bad Press in South Africa.

"Mugabe was never a Marxist. Nkomo was the man the Russians supported."

He felt that Mr Mugabe prevented a Marxist takeover in that country. But should it occur, "there will be a further swing to the right in South Africa."

Until South Africa changed its attitude to discrimination, it would never survive in Africa.

"We are sitting on a keg of dynamite which will go up unless we change our attitudes. We must learn to accept Black people as human beings — to see the person behind the skin colour."

If this change of attitude could take place, he said: "quality, qualifications and merit will be the cornerstones on which the new South Africa will be built."

Report by Angela van Schaik, 28 Haight Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SCRAP ELECTED PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Support for the Natal stand of not interfering with the present provincial system appeared to be waning from other provincial administrations when the two-day conference of senior provincial executives opened in Durban yesterday.

The Natal Provincial Administration, which is controlled by the New Republic Party (NRP) made no secret of the fact that it is totally opposed to Government plans to scrap the elected provincial council. Senior MECs in the province were hoping they would receive solid support from other provinces in their opposition to scrapping the present provincial council.

But The Citizen learnt from sources at the conference yesterday that no common front had materialised in opposing the scrapping of elected provincial councils.

Senior MECs in Natal

spent a considerable time on Monday night trying to drum up support for their proposals. But it appears they had a lukewarm response from other MECs and administrators.

The Natal executive were hoping for a common front before the issue is discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, today.

It appears that the other administrations have adopted a "wait and see" attitude before making any firm commitment.

There were also strong suggestions at the conference yesterday that the Government has not decided finally to disband the present form of elected provincial councils.

A memorandum on the issue has been prepared by the Natal executive

and will be discussed with Mr Botha and Mr Heunis today.

The discussions are to be held in camera and at this stage it is still not certain if any Press statement will be issued.

Natal is the only province which is controlled by the NRP. The rest are run by the National Party.

Reports

It is understood from weekend reports that the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, was in conflict with the Government over the future of provincial councils and the matter had angered him.

About 80 delegates are attending the two-day conference at a beach-front hotel.

Most of yesterday's discussions were taken up by provincial matters like health, education, traffic and local government.

POSSIBLE SUSPENSION FROM COMMONWEALTH GAMES REPORTED

Salisburyburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Hit Back"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN sport is heading for more trouble.

A special assembly of the Commonwealth Games Federation has provisionally agreed to a draft code of conduct and sanctions aimed at strengthening the 1977 Gleneagles declaration discouraging sports contacts with South Africa.

If approved by a two-thirds majority at a general assembly of the federation next week, the code will make a country liable to suspension from the Commonwealth Games if it breaches the declaration.

New Zealand, because of the Springbok rugby tour, is cited as an example of what the organisers of this new boycott move have in mind when they talk of expulsion.

That the boycott organisers are hypocrites goes without saying.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Rampal, comes from Guyana, where East Indians, who make up about half the million or so population, are repressed by what a London paper called a "tinpot semi-dictatorship."

Another country which is a moving spirit behind the new sanctions move is Kenya, which is a one-party State and where a coup attempt has just been put down.

Nigeria, with the blood of thousands of Biafrans conveniently forgotten, is also involved.

And there are other Commonwealth countries which do not stand up to scrutiny, including India, with its inhuman treatment of Untouchables; Zimbabwe, whose rulers once engaged in a beastly terrorist war and are

now taking the country in the direction of a one-party State; Zambia, for years a one-party State, which brutally repressed a Black religious sect, and Bangladesh, which came into existence amid awful bloodshed.

All this is of no consequence.

South Africa is boycotted — and the track record of its accusers and the instigators of the ban is not considered relevant.

South Africa must be isolated — and the fact that politics is dragged into sport, making a mockery of the high ideals which are supposed to be part of sport everywhere, is conveniently ignored.

So, unless there is any last-minute opposition the code is likely to be approved next week.

It will still be possible for individual sportsmen and sports bodies to defy the ban.

The British Government puts pressures on sports administrators not to send teams to South Africa, but stops short of banning the players from coming here.

If this attitude is continued, the British rugby unions may still defy their Government's wishes.

Similarly, the rugby administrators of New Zealand, when the time comes, may decide to stick by their principles and tour South Africa.

The pressures on sports bodies, however, will grow extreme if, by continuing contacts with South Africa, they jeopardise their countries' membership of the Commonwealth Games.

Meanwhile, at home, there is no likelihood of sports integration being reversed despite conservative opposition. Indeed, the process

has to continue until all discrimination is removed.

The fact that sport is almost integrated, and that we have just had a Human Sciences Research Council probe that promises to end the last vestiges of discrimination and at the same time provide better funding and organisation for sport for everyone, counts for nought in the eyes of the boycotters.

To our mind, it is time our sports administrators took their gloves off and fought the South African Council on Sport, as well as all the other non-White bodies that pretend nonracialism but are bigots-in-reverse.

For while racialism has been almost completely removed from sport, these radicals are denying sportsmen, whatever their colour or creed, the chance to compete internationally because of a political system in this country over which sportsmen have no control.

Just as sportsmen in Commonwealth countries have no control over the policies of their governments.

"No normal sport in an abnormal society" is the slogan of Sacos and other radical organisations.

Our slogan should be: Down with Sacos and all who destroy normal sports contacts for own political ends.

EAST RAND TOWNSHIPS REEL UNDER CRIME

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

KATLEHONG and Tembisa townships on the East Rand have turned into little Chicagos over the past two months.

A week never passes in either area without people being mugged, raped and killed. In Katlehong alone, more than 15 people have been killed in the past six weeks and seven of them were gun victims.

Katlehong is followed by Tembisa, one of the largest townships on the East Rand.

Vosloorus township, near Boksburg, has also joined the notorious league on the East Rand.

Of 14 townships on the East Rand, Rathanda township, near Heidelberg, has so far been described as one of the quietest in the area.

At the weekend, five murders were reported in Katlehong and five in Tembisa. Six robberies were reported in Katlehong and five in Tembisa. One rape case was reported in Kwa-Thema and five in Tembisa.

Major F N Swart, PRO for the East Rand police, said yesterday that two arrests had been made in connection with two murders in Katlehong and four in connection with four robberies in Katlehong.

Last weekend in Tembisa alone, six murders and three robberies were reported, and in Katlehong, three murders and three rapes were reported. Three

weeks ago in Katlehong, four people were gunned down on the same day by unknown gunmen and a week later a hostel inmate in Vosloorus was gunned down by a group of unknown gunmen in what is believed to be the continuation of the Zulu faction fights.

In an interview with **The SOWETAN**, Maj S Sibanze, the Katlehong Station Commander said that there was only one police station serving Katlehong and Thokoza residents.

He said there was a need for more police stations to cope with the crime rate.

CSO: 3400/17

BRIEFS

POLICE TAKE NAMES--Police took the names and addresses of some white people sitting in the public gallery of the Cape Town Supreme Court at the trial of Mr Oscar Mpetha last week, who is appearing with 17 others on charges of terrorism and murder. A lecturer in economic history at the University of Cape Town, Mr Martin Nicol, said he was one of several people approached by a police constable in the public gallery. "Shortly after we entered the court, a policeman approached us and asked for our names and addresses," Mr Nicol said. "He could not give me a reason for the request so I refused to give him my particulars. Later the trial was adjourned and the same policeman approached myself and two other persons and asked us to accompany him to an office." Mr Nicol continued: "He then asked for our names and addresses again. This time he said it was 'for security reasons.' We gave him the particulars and left."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 82 p 4]

MAJORITY RULE INEVITABLE--White South Africans would "do themselves a favour" by accepting majority rule as inevitable, the editor of Frontline magazine, Mr Dennis Beckett, said yesterday. Addressing students at Rand Afrikaans University, Mr Beckett said Whites should face up to the fact that they represented a minority group in Africa and that the extension of democratic rights to other races could not be avoided forever. "It may take a very long time for change to come to this country, but come it will," he said. "The time when we could draw frontiers to protect us has passed. In the long run there's no chance of a diminishing society holding sway against a growing majority. We must be clear what we are talking about--it's Black rule in this country and fooling ourselves by giving small concessions to Blacks like homelands will not stop it. The National Party is doing itself a disfavour by creating bogus escape routes from the real issue. By telling Blacks they can run their own affairs as long as they don't interfere in ours a continual and growing level of distrust is being created." Mr Beckett said South African Whites should grant power to the Blacks in the same way that British monarchs had given authority to the commoner. While not an easy solution to South Africa's problems, it was undoubtedly a far safer one than bloody revolution, he said. It was also the only way to accommodate a "daunting magnitude" of Black expectations and demands. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 8]

SWAOU-TO TIES--The Suidwes Afrikaanse Onderwysers-unie (SWAOU), and the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO) have decided they have enough in common educationally and philosophically that they will in future co-operate closely in regard to their common aims. A spokesman for the TO said yesterday that its general secretary, Mr Koos Steyn, and its chairman, Professor Hennie Maree, attended a SWAOU congress in Windhoek recently. The two Transvalers felt there was a strong unanimity between the TO and SWAOU regarding their direction with a view to White Afrikaans education. The TO spokesman said the TO was of the opinion that it was crucially important that the Afrikaner in SWA should remain there for stability. For this reason the TO believes it should be made possible for White Afrikaner teachers to remain in SWA enmass. In order to keep them they would have to be given strong assurances regarding their continued salaries and pensions should a party like Swapo, for example, take over. The TO also believes that White Afrikaans teachers could, educationally, play a major role in a new political dispensation in the territory and the spokesman yesterday promised the TO's continued moral support to its counterpart in SWA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 3]

NAMES CORRECTED--A report in the SOWETAN on Friday stated that an anti-apartheid organisation, Southern Africa--The Imprisoned Society (Satis)--would launch a campaign to stop the execution of three condemned prisoners, and gave their names as Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe (26), Johannes Shanbangu (27) and David Moise (26). The names should, in fact, have been Marcus Motaung, Jerry Mosololi and Simon Mogoerane. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 82 p 3]

UNION, STUDENTS SLAM BARLOW--The National Union of Textile Workers and the Wits Student Representative Council have strongly criticised the giant Barlow Rand organization of unfair labour practises at one of its companies, Velspun, where hundreds of workers have been fired. In a statement to the SOWETAN the union says Veldspun has violated Barlow Rand's employment code and also calls for a boycott of white shops in Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape. The Wits SRC has also criticised the company, whose executive chairman, Mr Mike Rosholt, is the chancellor of the university. The company has also refused to send a representative to address students on this issue. The dispute at the company started after more than 1,000 workers were fired after striking in protest against the retrenchment of certain workers. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 82 p 3]

GUNMAN SHOTS SWAZI CHIEF--Mbabane--An unknown gunman tried to assassinate a South African Swazi chief who supports the move to incorporate Ka-Ngwane into Swaziland, it was reported here. The Swazi police have imposed a news blackout on the incident, which occurred last weekend, but Chief Solomon Ngomane is said to be in the intensive-care unit of a Manzini hospital, suffering from three bullet wounds. A front-page report of the Swazi Observer says the chief was driving in the Mobeni flats area of Matsapa on the night of Friday, September 17, when a car behind him flashed its lights for him to stop. Thinking it was the police, the chief stopped and got out. The occupant of the car behind--a yellow Cortina with a Swazi registration--approached him and fired a revolver. According to hospital sources,

two shots hit the chief in the ribs and one in the shoulder. As the two men grappled, two more shots were fired before the gunman ran off, apparently having run out of ammunition. The chief managed to drive to the local police college. He is now reportedly in the Releigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Manzini. The next morning, a strong detachment of armed Swazi police was seen in the area of the shooting. A number of incidents of political violence have occurred in Mobeni flats over the last two years, including the car-bombing that killed an African National Congress man and his wife earlier this year. It is not known if any arrests have been made.-- Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 82 p 1]

CALL FOR FEWER NEWSPAPERS--Bloemfontein--South Africa needed fewer and better quality newspapers, especially fewer Afrikaans newspapers, Mr Hennie Vandeventer, editor of Bloemfontein's Afrikaans daily Die Volksblad, said yesterday. Addressing the Nellie Swart Women's Club, he said South Africa had more newspapers in relation to its White population, than any other country. It was absurd that in some South African cities up to eight newspapers were available every morning, compared with New York's two or three. This could not carry on unchecked, he said. At some stage economic forces would have to bring about a rearrangement of the newspaper market. Circulation areas would also have to be determined so that "outsiders" would not be able to poach on a local newspaper's territory. The present situation created extreme competition for news, readership and advertisements--a situation in which no one dared relax.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 11]

VENDA DEFENSE UNIT--A Defence Force for Venda was officially inaugurated at a ceremony at Thoyandou yesterday.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 82 p 12]

CALL FOR BOYCOTT--Soweto shopkeepers are to intensify their campaign against the so-called "front" companies, their first target being a milling group presently financing a black-run business in the township. The Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry president, Mr Veli Kraai, said yesterday: "Shopkeepers will ensure that no further orders come in from the company after present stocks on our shelves have all been sold. Most shopkeepers have thrown their weight behind this campaign." The SCCI resolved last weekend to prevent all shopkeepers in the townships from making further orders of the company's products. The company is financing a giant supermarket in Jabulani. He said the organisation would in future "screen" businessmen seeking financial help from white companies. Only after consultation with the businessmen's organisation would blacks be allowed to run white-financed concerns in the townships, he added. Mr Kraai urged black businessmen to "come together" so that they could form companies. This, he said, would ensure that all businesses in the townships would be black-owned. Among the targets of the businessmen's organisation is the off-course tote in Dube, which the body has pledged to "fight out of Soweto." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 82 p 3]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM--Cape Town--Progress towards constitutional reform would be influenced by the Government's success in convincing its voters of the desirability of change, the Vice State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said yesterday. Opening the convention of the World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs in Cape Town, Mr Schlebusch said South Africa was currently in the throes of far-reaching change towards a society where the dreams and aspirations of all its peoples could be accommodated. "But may I remind you that government cannot be, but by the consent of the governed. In other words, progress on our chosen path of reformation will of necessity be influenced by the Government's success in convincing its voters of the desirability of change." South Africans would have to be inspired to accept that change was inevitable. "Our Government is cognizant of the risk involved in sudden or forced change. One can therefore expect that the formation of our new era of consensus will be a gradual process. However let there remain no doubt as to our intentions to work towards our goal constantly and enthusiastically and with every fibre of our being. We are aware of the view that time may not be on our side, but we are confident of ultimately attaining our goals because we believe in our cause." --Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 15]

AZAPO MAN--Durban--Barclays Bank has reinstated a Black Consciousness leader, Mr Bradley Potgieter, 20, who was dismissed because of the adverse publicity his conviction for wearing a banned T-shirt brought the company. In a letter yesterday the general manager of Barclays (Natal), Mr J. H. McKenzie, told Mr Potgieter the bank would be pleased to have him back in its employ on the understanding he would at all times comply with the standard rules applicable to all members of the bank staff and at the salary level previously applicable. The bank's decision to take Mr Potgieter back comes a day before the deadline set by his attorneys after which the matter would have been taken to the Industrial Court for arbitration. Mr Potgieter, chairman of the Durban Branch of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, was fired on September 8.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 14]

STAFF FOR BLACK CAMPUS--Vista University has appointed its first academic personnel in the 11 subjects it will initially offer, a spokesman for the university announced yesterday in Pretoria. The professors are: Mr G. M. Dekker (accounting), Dr J. M. H. van Aardt (Afrikaans), Professor E. S. Moloto (African languages), Dr M. Levin and Dr T. I. Fenyas (Economics), Dr H. C. A. Bodenstein (Education), Dr E. R. Jenkins (English), Dr J. H. Reynhardt (Geography), Dr A. J. Fick (History), Professor H. J. le Roux (Mathematics), Dr I. M. Bredenkamp (Sociology) and Dr N. J. Mouton (Psychology). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 12]

MPETHA ILL--Cape Town--Trade Unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha (73) had an operation at the weekend and was not present in the Cape Town Supreme Court for the resumption of the trial in which he and 17 others face charges of murder and terrorism. Their appearance arises from the death of two motorists, Mr George Beeton and Mr Frederick Jansen, during rioting in Nyanga in 1980. Because of Mr Mpetha's absence, the court decided to hear the defence of the other accused.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 82 p 3]

CAT OFFICIAL NOTES 1981/1982 COFFEE SALES, EARNINGS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA has exported coffee valued at 1,085,185,281/22 during 1981/82 to both quota and non-quota markets, an official of the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), said in a telephone interview from Moshi yesterday.

Coffee valued at 904,235,510/41 was sold to quota markets and that valued at 180,949,770/41 to non-quota countries, he said.

Tanzania earned a total of 1,308 billion/- during the previous season by September last year, the official explained.

He said during the last coffee auction on September 2 this year, some 15,210 bags of

mild arabica coffee were sold at an average price of 1,184/51 per 50-kilometre bag.

A total of 4,765 50-kilogramme bags of hard arabica were sold at an average price of 1,087/41 a bag.

The official said some 33,061.8 tonnes of mild arabica had already been sold to quota markets at a price of 25/05 a kilogramme.

A total of 6,217.7 tonnes of clean hard arabica were sold at 19/06 a kilogramme. Some 1,795 tonnes of robusta cherries had already been sold at the average price of 12/60 to quota markets, he said.

The official explained that

total sales to quota markets to date totalled 41,074.6 tonnes valued at 969,384,596/10.

He said 7,068.6 tonnes of mild arabic were sold to non-quota countries at an average of 17/26 a kilogramme. Some 5,663.9 tonnes of hard arabica and robusta were sold to these countries at an average price of 11/71 a kilogramme. (Some 150 tonnes of robusta cherries had been sold to the non-quota countries at an average price of 13/49 a kilogramme (clean equivalent in kilogrammes), he said.

The total for non-quota countries was 12,882.6 tonnes valued at 190,376,350/65.

Coffee sold for local roast weighted 988 tonnes sold at an average of 13/11 a kilogramme. The total value of coffee sold to local roasters is 12,961,365/-, the official said.

CSO: 3400/19

TANZANIA, ZAMBIA TO WORK OUT TEMPORARY MEASURES TO MOVE ZAMBIAN CARGO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and Zambia are to work out a temporary arrangement under which 7,000 tonnes of Zambian cargo which have been lying at the Dar es Salaam Port for three years now would be transported to Zambia.

A two-man Zambian delegation led by the country's High Commissioner to Tanzania, Ndugu M.M. Liswaniso, yesterday visited the port to assess the piled up cargo which has been lying at the port since 1980.

The delayed removal of the cargo had been brought about by Zambian importers' failure to make timely clearance of their goods, according to the Acting General Manager of the National Shipping Agencies Company (NASACO), Ndugu D.A. Mwaikambo.

Zambian importers could not clear their goods from the port because they lost the necessary clearing documents, he said.

The arrangement, he said, was designed to remove the cargo without the necessary clearing documents.

He said it would be the second time that the two countries had resorted to the temporary clearance arrangement in order to move goods which had been lying at the port for a long time.

The first time the temporary clearance arrangement was used in 1978 when a similar situation cropped up, he said.

Yesterday afternoon, the Zambian delegation held talks with NASACO and Customs and Excise Department officials at the NASACO Headquarters.

The Customs and Excise Department was represented by Ndugu A.M. Kisongo and Ndugu N.B. Nyoni while NASACO was represented by Ndugu Mwaikambo.

The second member of the Zambian delegation present at the meeting was the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications, Power and Transport, Ndugu Esau Nebwe.

CSO: 3400/19

ELECTIONS FOR DISTRICT PARTY CHAIRMEN COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ELECTION results for the remaining three districts were released by the Dar es Salaam Party sub-head office last night, completing the list of newly-elected Party chairmen in all the 111 districts in the country.

A Party spokesman said Ndugu Hamis Ally Mambile polled 213 votes to retain the Ukerewe chairmanship. He beat Ndugu Renatus Ndazi Mtesigwa who polled 119 votes and Ndugu Marco Arsen Lyato with 83 votes. One vote was spoilt.

According to the spokesman, the Shinyanga Urban Party chairmanship was retained by Ndugu Jacob Yusufu Nsumbula who was overwhelmingly re-elected by 191 votes.

His fellow aspirants, Ndugu Allan Kanumba and Adam Msongoro Murusuri got 32 and 18 votes, respectively.

Ndugu Charles Protazi Kashasha won the Bukoba Rural post but the spokesman said details on the results could not be obtained last night because of communication problems. He defeated Ndugu Joseph Ibrahim and Ndugu Edward Ruta Mhoneko.

In regional Party elections which started on September 20 with Arusha, Ruvuma and Rukwa, Ndugu Aloysius Hoka Rubaka was re-elected in Kigoma on Wednesday.

He polled 335 votes while the other aspirant, Ndugu Juma

Bizingwa Ulimwengu, got 203 votes.

Meanwhile, the CCM spokesman said Tabora and Kagera regions would hold their conferences on September 27 instead of 28 which would be a public holiday.

He said delegates to the Tabora Regional Conference living outside Tabora town should report on September 26 instead of 27 and that delegates staying in town should adjust to the programme accordingly.

According to the programme for regional conferences, Dodoma, Iringa, Zanzibar North, Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar South, Pemba South, Lindi, Mbeya, Singida and Pemba North will hold elections tomorrow.

Tanga will vote on Sunday while Mara will vote on Monday.

The spokesman said efforts to find out whether Shinyanga and Morogoro would hold their conferences on September 28 as scheduled did not succeed yesterday. Idd-el-Haj holiday will be on that day.

Mwanza and Coast regions will hold elections on September 29 while Mtwara and Zanzibar Urban West will vote on September 30 to wind up the regional Party elections.

The regional conference will be followed by the Party National Conference in Dar es Salaam between October 20 and 31.

DODOMA REGION GROWERS EXPECT BUMPER GRAPE CROP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

GRAPEVINE growers in Dodoma Region are likely to break the grape production record this year by harvesting more than 1.3 million kilogrammes of grapes worth more than 7 million/- to the growers.

The General Manager of the Dodoma Wine Company (DOWICO), Ndugu G. Mollo, has told *Shihata* in Dodoma that the highest production figure of grapes reached in the region was that of 1978 when 1.29 million kilogrammes were harvested.

He said that most of the purchased crop was Grade One which fetched 6/- a

kilogramme. Grade Two grapevines fetched 5/-, he added.

He said that this was the first time that grapes were sold in grades. Before the grading system became effective, grapes were sold at one price which was 5/- a kilogramme, he said.

Ndugu Mollo said that most of the Grade One grapes came from Mpunguzi Village and some from Makutopora, Chibelela, Mvumi and Chipanga areas.

Ten new wine processing tanks would be installed at the DOWICO plant in order to cope with the increasing

production of grapes, the General Manager said.

The production of wines has been rising correspondingly with the production of grapevines by growers in Dodoma Region.

CSO: 3400/19

NATIONAL YOUTH FESTIVAL REACHES CLIMAX

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIAN youths yesterday pledged support for the Party constitutional amendments adopted early in the year, adding that CCM leaders elected under the 1982 Constitution should become fully aware of the separation of Party and government roles.

In a message to CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere during celebrations to mark the end of the Uhuru Torch race at Mkoani, Pemba, the Tanzania Youth Organisation (Vijana) commended the Party extra-ordinary conference for endorsing the constitutional changes.

The youths said leaders voted in during the on-going party elections must grasp the aims of abolishing dual responsibilities (kofia mbili) among Party and government leaders and that they should live up to the people's socialist aspirations.

Mwalimu received the Torch from the leader of a six-member youth team which raced it for 111 days throughout the country, Ndugu Godfrey Tondo.

The end of the Torch race marked the climax of the National Youth festival.

The torch, the symbol of Tanzania's independence, was lit on June 4 in Iringa by the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago. Iringa was picked as the starting point for the race in commemoration of the Party policy on agriculture (Siasa ni Kilimo) which was adopted there ten years ago.

Vijana said in the message that better farming implements should be adopted in the rural areas and that agricultural experts should be sent to advise and work with villagers on improved production.

The message said ten years of *Siasa ni Kilimo* had not achieved laudable improvements in peasant farming,

adding that agriculture was the backbone for rural transformation.

They said the only hope for better performance lay in phasing out the hand-hoe in favour of oxen-drawn ploughs and other better quality implements.

They pledged to spearhead efforts to rehabilitate the national economy, including a crackdown on economic saboteurs.

The message urged youths on the Isles to heed the call by the Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, to form brigades which would track down smugglers, commodity racketeers and corrupt individuals in public institutions.

The youths reaffirmed support and solidarity to Polisario and urged that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should not split on the pretext of the admission of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

They appealed to African leaders to renew their commitment to African unity and ensure continued existence of the OAU.

CSO: 3400/19

DAR ES SALAAM, KILWA, LINDI, MAFIA PORT DEVELOPMENT STUDIES COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

STUDIES for the development of the Dar es Salaam, Kilwa, Lindi and Mafia ports have been completed, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Sources close to Bertlin and Partners (Tanzania) Limited of Dar es Salaam, which was commissioned to undertake studies of Dar es Salaam Port, said a report on the exercise had already been handed to the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA).

An expert with the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) told *Shihata* yesterday that studies for the ports of Kilwa, Lindi and Mafia would be ready by next month.

Studies for the development of the Dar es Salaam port were undertaken following an agreement signed in January 1980 between the Tanzania Government and the World Bank. The agreement provided for a credit facility of 20.6m/- to finance drawings, engineering designs and evaluation of tenders for civil works.

The NORAD expert said that studies which have been completed for the project

include drawings, designs and construction plans.

These studies followed an agreement between the Tanzania Government and the Norwegian Government in February this year.

Bertlin and Partners (Tanzania) Limited has invited tenders for the Dar es Salaam port project which includes conversion of berths 10 and 11 to a container terminal and construction of a warehouse at Kurasini.

Others are construction of a grain terminal and rehabilitation of the Kurasini oil jetty,

conversion of the Ubungo Depot into an inland container depot, paving of berth 9 and a new access road to the copper depot and the reconstruction of the "Belgian" Wharf Quay.

The projects to take off early next year, are part of the THA modernisation programme aimed at increasing efficiency and coping with the increasing traffic both from within the country and from neighbouring countries.

Dar es Salaam port handles imports and exports for landlocked Zambia, Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi.

NORAD DIRECTOR HOLDS TALKS WITH MINISTER KASSUM, PRIME MINISTER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

THE Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, yesterday held talks with the Director-General of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), Ndugu Borger A. Lenth, on the possibility of NORAD increasing assistance in developing hydro-power projects in Tanzania.

Ndugu Kassum said in an interview after the talks which were held in Dar es Salaam that the fruitful discussions centred on further Norwegian assistance to the Ministry in developing hydro-power projects and in petroleum exploration in the country.

He said they discussed at length the development of the Mtera hydro-power project and other small power projects in Rukwa and Kigoma regions.

On the Rufiji Basin, Ndugu Kassum said they discussed the need to embark on further studies on hydro-power potential in the Basin.

Ndugu Kassum said they had identical views on the need to develop the requisite infrastructure for petroleum development in order to "monitor petroleum in the country efficiently."

He said they all agreed that the development of manpower for such a task could only be realised through the establishment of close ties between NORAD and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC).

Ndugu Kassum said that another area which was discussed was that of seismic work to be conducted on potential hydro-carbon areas in the country. The project would be financed by NORAD, he said.

Ndugu Lenth, who arrived in the country on Monday, held discussions on wide ranging issues with the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, on Tuesday.

The talks centred on Norwegian-aided development projects under maritime transport, hydro-power development and fisheries.

Ndugu Msuya praised Norway for its contributions on various development projects in the country. He expressed Tanzania's desire to enhance and broaden areas of co-operation between the two countries.

NEW ELECTRIC POWER LINE OPENED IN ARUSHA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The 132 kilovolt electricity transmission line from Kiyungi, Moshi to Njiro Hill in Arusha whose construction began in 1980 was commissioned and energized last Wednesday.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) said in a statement in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the line designed to relieve the overloaded power carrier between the two towns would supply electricity to industrial centres at Themis Estate, Unga Limited and Corridor areas in Arusha.

The 70-kilometre line which cost 69 million/- would also provide power for domestic consumption in all areas around Arusha town, the statement added.

The project undertaken by a French firm--Cgee Alsthom--includes a step-down sub-station at Njiro Hill. It has the capacity to bear 90 megawatts of power.

According to the statement, industrial and domestic power demand is estimated at 40 megawatts by the year 2000.

The foreign component of the project cost--56 million/- came through a suppliers credit from the French firm which also provided project materials and equipment.

The project in the Northeastern extension of the National Power Grid is part of Tanesco's efforts to improve electric power supply throughout the country.

The statement also said three-quarters of the 280 kilovolt power line from Kidatu to Mufindi in the south-west extension has been completed. The extension of electricity from Kidatu power station is destined to Mbeya through Iringa.

Surveys on the extension from Mufindi to Mbeya has been completed and construction work estimated to cost 230 million/- is expected to be completed later next year.

The Kidatu-Mufindi' portion of the project has been contracted to a Yugoslav firm--Energoinvest of Sarajevo. It would cost 300 million/- on completion, 225 million/- of which is in foreign currency.

The north-west section of the National Grid would carry Kidatu power from Iringa to Mwanza and Mara through Dodoma, Shinyanga and Tabora.

A 220 kilovolt line would carry the power up to Mwanza and down to Tabora while 132 kilovolt transmission would channel power flow from Mwanza to Musoma.

The extension would also utilise power from a planned hydro-power station at Mtera, north of Iringa Region whose construction is expected to start early next year.

CSO: 3400/19

NATION APPEALS TO CANADA TO AID TRC REHABILITATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

Ottawa, Tuesday. TANZANIA has appealed to Canada to assist fully in the rehabilitation programme of the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) services in order to accelerate the realisation of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) objectives in the transport sector.

The appeal was made yesterday by the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, at the opening session of a joint meeting between Tanzania and Canada on the strengthening of TRC's services.

"Indeed the formulation and adoption of the SAP prepared under the auspices of the World Bank, has re-emphasised the importance of making maximum use of the railways system not only as the least cost mode, but also as a way of reducing pressure on the over-burdened and more expensive road transport system," the Minister said.

"It is perhaps appropriate at this juncture to appeal to our Canadian friends that in view of SAP, we should approach our discussions with an open mind and flexibility to allow for accommodation of other projects which will assist greatly in the realisation of SAP objectives in the transport sector," he said.

The fact that SAP has to be accomplished in a period of three years dictates that the time scope for implementing impotent projects which would facilitate increased efficiency of the railways transport in Tanzania must, as far as possible, conform with the SAP time schedule, the Minister said.

Under a five-year rehabilitation programme of the railways covering 1982/87, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has committed over one billion shillings to finance the programme.

The revitalization of the railways services will cover critical areas in telecommunications,

track relaying and ballasting to include quarry plants, equipment and ballast wagons, staff housing, overhauling of locomotives and spares and the setting up of a concrete steel sleeper plant.

The programme will also cover development of human resources within the framework of technical assistance.

Ndugu Malecela also thanked the Canadian Government for the assistance it gave under phase one of CIDA's assistance which cost about 420 million/-.

Under the phase one CIDA assistance, Tanzania received 15 locomotives, 205 wagons of various types, 152 miles of rails for relaying the central line and the construction of an ultra modern facility for the maintenance of locomotives at Morogoro which came into stream early this year.

Tanzania's delegation to the meeting includes the Chairman of the Board of Directors of TRC, Ndugu Henry Limihagati, TRC General Manager Tom Mmari, the Assistant General Manager, Ndugu Omari Kitenge and other government officials.

BRIEFS

YOUTHS TO SOVIET UNION--Two youths leave next Tuesday for the Soviet Union to undertake a six-year course in medicine under scholarships offered by the Soviet Union Red Cross Soviet through the Tanzania Red Cross Society. The youths, Ndugu Deogratias Fidelis Kaguha (23) and Leopold Gallus Mangsosongo (24) were selected by the TRCS special committee from among more than 100 who applied for the scholarships. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 82 p 3]

NURSES TO DPRK--The Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, yesterday received at his Laibon residence in Dar es Salaam, 13 young nurses from Zanzibar who are proceeding to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) to study medicine. The nurses, some of whom had already undergone a three-year nursing course in the DPRK from 1979, were accompanied by the Zanzibar Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Ndugu Hafidh Suleiman and an officer responsible for higher and technical education in Zanzibar, Ndugu Hassani Haji Mussa. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 82 p 1]

CHOLERA CONTROL MEASURES--Mbeya--In a bid to curb the spread of cholera outbreak in the region the Mbeya Municipal Council has banned the sale of food in streets and urged bar and hotel owners to observe cleanliness in their premises. So far two people have been admitted in the Mbeya regional hospital after it was discovered that they were suffering from cholera. According to the municipal health officer the disease is making a comeback after being eradicated six months ago. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 82 p 3]

TAZARA 'OPERATING SATISFACTORILY'--The Tanzania Zamora Railway Authority (TAZARA) was operating satisfactorily despite the shortage of locomotive engines, the TAZARA General Manager, Ndugu Charles Nyirenda, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. He told SHIHATA that the shortage hampered operations on the authority's Uhuru railway line, but maintained that "we are trying as much as possible to push high to the budget and maintain liquidity." The TAZARA General Manager said only nine out of 14 locomotive engines ordered from West Germany had been delivered so far. This is under a December 1981 agreement between TAZARA and the MTU company. Ndugu Nyirenda revealed that the shortage of locomotives had occasioned a lay-off of some workers who would be reinstated when the situation returns to normal. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/19

WE DON'T WANT WAR WITH ZAPU, SAYS PRIME MINISTER

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) does not want war with ZAPU or any other party in the country, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said at the weekend.

Cde Mugabe's message repeated at several meetings during his two-day tour of Matabeleland, was that the Government, though led by ZANU (PF), was a Government of national unity because it included members of other parties.

The ZANU (PF) programme to develop the country was not intended to advance the interests of the party but that of the country as a whole.

He said the ruling party was firmly committed to peaceful co-operation with other parties in waging a "new war" for the development of the country.

But while ZANU (PF) was strongly in favour of a united effort to promote the interests of the nation it would meet fire with fire in cases where people resorted to acts of violence and banditry as an expression of their views.

"Let me make it clear: Those who wield the sword will perish by the sword," he told a cheering crowd at Filabusi.

At the City Hall in Bulawayo, Cde Mugabe said ZANU (PF) had no objection to other parties or groups expressing con-

structive criticism of Government policies provided they did so within the constitutional framework.

The Government, in its efforts to track down and capture unruly elements like dissidents and spies, occasionally picked up suspects some of whom were later found to be innocent. He assured the people that such actions by Government would not have been arbitrary but based on information received.

If the information was found to be wrong then the suspect would be released immediately. Nobody in Zimbabwe should live under fear of arrest unless he or she was "a dissident or supporter of the bandits".

At Filabusi Cde Mugabe drew cheers when he said the only war everybody in Zimbabwe must embark on was that of development and reconstruction.

He said this war against underdevelopment was national and demanded a united people in order to fight it. The unity Zimbabweans had shown in fighting Ian Smith and his military might during the colonial days was the

kind of unity needed now to fight the new enemy underdevelopment.

Some district councillors had refused to co-operate in certain projects because the Government was that of ZANU (PF) and any co-operation they rendered would advance the interests of the ruling party.

But Cde Mugabe stressed this view was wrong because ZANU (PF)'s policies of development transcended party, tribal or racial interests.

The Prime Minister was shown two women victims of the recent spate of beatings and burning as a result of political witch-hunting in Beitbridge district.

The two women, Mrs Tinballi Dube and Mrs Siyayi Siziba, were brought before the Prime Minister who closely examined the scars on their arms.

Also examining the huge scars were his wife, Cde Sally and the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The women said they had been beaten and burnt with plastic by a gang of thugs after they failed to produce ZAPU cards because they were ZANU (PF) members.

ZAPU MEN CALL FOR MORE UNITY AMONG PEOPLE

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.
THREE top ZAPU leaders yesterday called for more unity among the people of Zimbabwe in order to remove what they called "the dark cloud hovering over the country".

The three — Cde Josiah Chinamano, ZAPU vice-president; Cde Stephen Nkomo, a member of central committee and MP for Matabeleland South, and Cde Thenjiwe Lesabe, also a member of central committee and MP for Matabeleland North, were addressing a ZAPU rally at the White City Stadium.

Cde Chinamano said peace in the country could only come about with the unity of all people in the nation.

"We want to see a Zimbabwe that is better than Rhodesia or Zimbabwe-Rhodesia," he said.

Cde Chinamano said there was division among the people because the major parties that staged the liberation struggle had decided to go in different directions.

"But why is this so?"

he asked, when all the people who had died while liberating the country had done so united. "Right now they should be cursing us in their graves for they did not want this to happen."

In an apparent reference to the dissident problem in Matabeleland, he said the only solution was a dialogue between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU.

He appealed to the people of Matabeleland to support the development programmes being undertaken by the Government in their respective areas.

These projects were for their benefit and supported by public funds.

Cde Chinamano appealed to ministers to address "national rallies" as one way of bringing about unity.

Cde Stephen Nkomo said there was only one Government in the country. ZAPU accepted that this Government was chosen by the people. "But this Government should work in direct consultation with the people."

If anything went wrong,

the Government should ask the people what was wrong.

Cde Lesabe said that for the sake of peace and unity, people who know dissidents should expose them.

She said ZAPU would not do anything to frustrate Government plans but it would point out anything it thought was going wrong. "We will go to any lengths to try and find a solution to the problems the country is facing at the moment."—Herald Correspondent.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWITZERLAND

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe yesterday signed an \$8.5 million loan agreement with Switzerland.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said the loan would provide mixed credit facilities from the Swiss government and commercial banks for Zimbabwe to buy manufactured goods from that country.

It would also assist Zimbabwe to import capital goods, some raw materials and other essential commodities from Switzerland.

He said that with the present world recession and the monetary supply situation, it was very difficult for developing countries to tackle development problems.

"It is my hope that the situation in Zimbabwe and the world will improve and that Zimbabwe will be able to repay this loan promptly.

"The loan will add to foreign exchange allocations to the private sector and boost productivity. It is indicative of the mutual understanding and co-operation between our countries," Cde Chidzero said.

The Swiss roving ambassador and delegate for trade, Mr Eric Roethlisberger, who signed the agreement on behalf of his government, said the Swiss authorities were aware of the difficulties of scarce foreign exchange facing many developing countries, particularly Zimbabwe.

He hoped that the mixed credit facility would help finance Zimbabwe's development.

On behalf of the Swiss government, Mr Roethlisberger praised Dr Chidzero for his dedication to the development of Zimbabwe and its people.

CSO: 3400/8

WHEAT IMPORTS PLANNED TO BEAT HARVEST SHORTFALL

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

ARRANGEMENTS to import wheat to make up for the shortfall from this year's coming harvest are being made. Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Mr John Landau said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The wheat would come in from more than one source, he said.

An inter-ministerial committee had been set up to look into ways of finding additional supplies to alleviate the shortage and stretch existing supplies.

Mr Landau had been asked by Government Chief Whip Cde Nelson Muroyiwa whether he would consider allocating more flour to bakeries catering for the rural areas, rather than to the urban areas.

Mr Landau replied that the supply of wheat issued by the Grain Marketing Board had been rationed by slightly reducing supplies to millers, to make the existing stocks of wheat last until October or November, when the winter-wheat crop was harvested.

The large bakeries supplied bread to both rural and urban areas, and thus

received the largest share of the supply of flour.

He also told Mr Dennis Divaris (Ind., Kopje) that the ministry was fully aware of bakers using their flour allocations to produce highly priced and more profitable "fancy loaves".

Steps were being taken to rectify the matter.

In Mutare, the Grain Marketing Board manager there, Cde Elias Chiwaraidze said a substantial increase in the Middle Sabi wheat crop was expected this year.

As harvesting and deliveries of wheat began this week, Cde Chiwaraidze said a crop of up to 350 000 bags (31 000 tonnes) was expected.

The figure was 85 000 bags above last year's crop which was afflicted by disease and produced low grades.

The wheat being delivered this season was of excellent quality.

The general manager of the GMB, Mr Bill Lobz, said: "We are expecting a good crop from Middle Sabi but it only accounts for about 17 percent of the total expected crop of 185 000 tonnes."

"We believe that the total demand for wheat is about 250 000 tonnes, so there is a 65 000 tonne shortfall."

Middle Sabi, however, is not only producing plenty of wheat. The region has doubled its soya output to 63 894 bags. — Ziana-Herald Representative.

WORKERS URGE RIO TINTO TO ACCEPT LOAN OFFER

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE workers at Rio Tinto have asked directors of the mining group to reconsider their attitude towards the Government offer of a \$4,7 million loan and have promised to improve productivity.

The chairman of the Rio Tinto HQKA workers' committee in Kadoma, Cde Emmanuel Simbi, said in a statement that the group should not demand too much from the Government.

The Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said at the weekend that Rio Tinto had almost certainly decided to turn down the Government's offer made the week before to try to save the jobs of more than 1 000 miners in the Kadoma district.

If the deadlock between Government and Rio Tinto is not broken, 1 098 miners at Empress Mine alone will be out of work, while another 350 miners from five other mines will be made redundant at the end of this month.

According to a report in The Sunday Mail yesterday, the mining group had agreed to the terms of the loan but said on Friday they had "now realised they were not going to be able to repay the amount".

Cde Simbi urged the group to bear in mind

that it required the permission of the Government to lay off workers and he charged that Rio Tinto would have accepted the Government offer if whites faced the loss of their jobs.

The committee was "very much aware" of the current world economic recession which had knocked the bottom out of mineral prices and placed the group in its present predicament. But employers should not regard workers, "especially blacks", as profit-making instruments that could be discarded when profits were not realised.

Cde Simbi said Rio Tinto management had not given consideration to the workers' proposal of a four or five-day working week, a change he claimed would only reduce wages and not affect production.

He "hoped and prayed" that the group would come up with a "more palatable" solution to its difficulties to save the jobs of the workers.

SQUATTERS OCCUPY LAND IN MUTARE

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

MORE than 90 000 squatters are now occupying land in the Mutare Rural Council, district administrator, Cde Peter Mahuni, has said.

The squatters have settled on fully operational commercial farms and dense indigenous forest land in the picturesque Vumba mountains specially set aside for no development.

They have also begun moving in and cutting down timber in the Bunga Forest Reserve.

Cde Mahuni said it was difficult to remove the squatters because the exercise would involve several Government ministries and because the people were well organised. "If you want to see them you have to go through party structures before you can speak to them," he said.

The squatters even sent representatives to his office asking for schools and clinics. "I am now used to meeting different delegations from different areas bringing in their grievances. Some even leave with me their donations for the new ZANU (PF) headquarters," he said.

Most of the squatters in the Vumba area owned houses in Mutare's suburbs of Sakubva and Dangamvura which they leased to lodgers.

"Some of them work in the industries here and get easy transport to town, or even walk to their places of work," he said.

He believed a solution would be found "soon", but did not elaborate. The final decision rested with the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, he said.

● All animals grazing on two Government farms on a temporary grazing scheme in Gwanda should be removed by the end of October to allow for the resettling of people on the farms, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Dube has said.

He was speaking at a district meeting with councillors in Gwanda. The farms had been allocated for temporary grazing because people there had said they were not urgently in need of land for resettlement.

"You were allowed to do this on a temporary basis. But now there is no grass left, so please remove your cattle from the farms," Cde Dube said.

He said although people had filled in resettlement forms, most of them

had been misled by councillors and ended up putting "grazing" as their reason for being on the land.

He said the importance of cattle was not underestimated but since there was no grass left on the farms, the people should remove their cattle and allow for resettlement to start before the rainy season.

The councillors said the people had not yet brought up the problem of being settled. "What they want is land for grazing their cattle which are dying in large numbers."

They suggested that permanent land be set aside for grazing in case of another drought but Cde Dube rejected this. — Zana-Herald Correspondent.

RESETTLEMENT OF SQUATTERS REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

INYOZANI farm, on which 146 squatter houses have been built, has room for only 58 families the squatters were told yesterday.

The district administrator for Filabusi, Cde Philip Bhebhe, visited the farm to name those who qualified for resettlement and to order the others to leave.

Cde Bhebhe, who was accompanied by the district resettlement officer, Cde Gilbert Nhamo, said those who qualified for resettlement but could not be accommodated at Inyozani would be sent to other schemes elsewhere in Filabusi.

He told the squatters who pleaded with him to be allowed to stay, that they had not bothered to ask him before they moved in.

"It's no good pleading with me to leave you here because when you came you did not ask my permission."

Some squatters accused Sen. or Chief Kayisa Ndiweni of misleading them into believing they could settle on the farm without waiting for official sanctioning.

Cde Nhamo said the criteria for resettlement on the farm was that one had to come from Filabusi District, and had to be needy or a refugee.

The squatters were divided into three groups -- those from Filabusi who qualified, those who did not and those from outside Filabusi.

After the first screening to find the 58 who may

stay on the farm, 45 were chosen.

Cde Nhamo said the resettlement scheme for Inyozani provided for a village complex, land for ploughing and a grazing area.

He said all the squatters -- whether they qualified or not -- had to demolish their homes to enable the resettlement officers to put the plan into effect.

'OUTSIDERS'

"Their present scattered settlements fall outside the resettlement plan," he said. He ordered all those from outside Filabusi to leave with their cattle.

"I'm aware of the statement by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, but my instructions are that this place must be reserved for the 58 families who have qualified."

He was referring to Cde Moses Mahachi's statement at the weekend that the squatters must be treated as human beings and that their cattle would be left on the farm because of the drought.

The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said in Bulawayo on Friday that the resettlement of the landless must be done according to procedure.

Cde Mugabe said: "If there is a senator who tries to cause confusion with the Government he is not doing so because he is a senator."

SPOKESMAN CLAIMS RESETTLEMENT HIT BY LAND SHORTAGE

Expropriation Possible

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

LAND redistribution plans are being seriously hampered by a critical shortage of land on offer, lack of money and the growing squatter crisis, a Government spokesman said in Harare yesterday.

He said it might become necessary for the Government to acquire land by force or expropriation, because of shortcomings in the willing-buyer, willing-seller system agreed to at Lancaster House more than two years ago.

The deputy secretary for lands in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Paraiwa, said in an interview that the Government had already bought two million hectares of land for resettlement but was finding it difficult to buy more.

One reason for this was that farmers who have decided to stay in Zimbabwe were reluctant to sell their land.

The Government plans to buy up to nine million hectares of commercial farming land to resettle 162,000 within three years at an estimated cost of roughly \$600 million.

So far 14,000 families have been resettled.

Zimbabwe's 5,600 commercial farmers own more than 14 million hectares of the best agricultural land.

Cde Paraiwa said: "Land that was on offer earlier is no longer available."

He added that a major point of discussion at Lancaster House was that the British government understand that land would be obtained wholesale and given to the people with the dawning of majority rule.

"One consideration was that there be no compensation for this land but the British government was not amenable to this idea and later agreed on a willing buyer, willing-seller system to be funded by them."

A major consideration in the resettlement plan was to allow families to earn an income from the land they were given.

"This means that each family has to get enough land to meet their subsistence needs estimated at about \$400 a year at current prices," said Cde Paraiwa.

Because of this, he added, the Government may not be able to resettle the number of people in need of land.

"We have realised, therefore, that land redistribution is not the panacea of

all Zimbabwe's economic problems. We have to examine opportunities in other sectors of the economy as well.

"In a way, there is really no question at the moment of the Government solving the land question completely. Our priority is to resettle people who are really desperate like war refugees, displaced and unemployed," he said.

He added: "If we could move at a sufficiently quick pace to get these people on the land and make it more productive, the Government would have achieved the original objective of alleviating land hunger."

Cde Paraiwa said the re-planning of the communal lands would probably cost more than the resettlement programme.

"But at the moment we have no problem with trying to put unused land to good use."

Land squatters, he added, were increasing in number and spreading throughout the country, especially in Manicaland where the squatting was serious.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has to approve all police action against squatters because police had been "blacklisted" for some of their actions against squatters in the past.

This Home Affairs

Ministry policy decision was made soon after the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development had asked the Commissioner of Police to instruct his forces to move squatters from illegally occupied land, said Cde Paraiwa.

No Shortage

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

LAND redistribution is not being held up by a shortage of land for sale, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

He was seeking urgent clarification on certain statements made by the deputy secretary for lands in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Paraiwa, at the weekend.

"The union does not accept that land redistribution plans are being held up by a shortage of land on offer. The union knows of some farms on offer to the Government which have not yet been bought. In addition many farms bought by Government are not yet resettled.

"In fact the squatter problem on Government-owned farms, designated for resettlement, is more of a problem to be resolved than the availability of land."

Mr Sinclair said that commercial farmers shared the Government's concern about squatters and asked for the implementation of guidelines drawn up at the last CFU congress, by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi.

He was "considerably" surprised that Cde Paraiwa was reported as saying that the Government might consider departing from the constitutional provisions laid down for the acquisition of land, in view of the Prime Minister's assurances to Matabeleland farmers at the weekend.

Editorial on Problem

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "National Problem"]

[Text]

In yesterday's edition, we reported on the greedy and chaotic land-grabbing in Manicaland Province. According to Mutare Rural Council's district administrator, Cde Peter Mahuni, there are more than 90 000 squatters in the province.

We are told that the squatters have settled on fully operational commercial farms and dense indigenous forest land in the picturesque Vumba mountains, especially set aside for no development; and that they have also begun moving in and cutting down timber in the Bunga Forest Reserve.

There are obviously thousands of our people who need land. But now there appears to be a new breed of so-called squatters who do not need, but just WANT land. These elements deserve very prompt and ruthless Government action.

On the other hand, the Government must release itself from some of the shackles of the Lancaster House Agreement in which clauses were inserted, in our view, to prevent speedy land redistribution. These clauses were inserted by parties who do not have to deal with the problems of land.

When the policy of land resettlement was first formulated, the problem of squatters was not envisaged. The ministry concerned seems to have not been consistent in dealing with that particular problem. Or may we ask why the treatment of squatters in Matabeleland has been more harsh than those in Manicaland? We have a national problem which we feel requires a national solution. And not just a piecemeal solution.

CSO: 3400/8

STOCK FEEDS SHORTAGE CALLED CRITICAL

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THERE is a critical shortage of stockfeeds in the country due to the drought, and with demand in the Harare area alone up 100% on last year, the situation is unlikely to improve until December, the vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, has disclosed.

In an interview with *The Gazette* yesterday, Mr Laurie said Matabeleland and the Midlands were the worst-affected areas, and although the millers were working to Japanese standards to meet the demand, the shortage of raw materials had worsened the situation.

"The demand for dairy feed at National Foods in July this year was 40% more than during the same month last year, for concentrate the figure was 52% up on last year," he said. "The demand for beef feeds in May this year was 217% up on the figure for the same month last year."

Due to the drought, there is a shortage of raw materials such as soy and cotton seed. The shortage is also in short supply. The other problem is the shortage of wheat in the country, which has led to a shortage of wheat

Mr Laurie said there was an added problem for the millers because there was a big demand for roller meal in the country. The roughage content of cottonseed hull, was also critically short.

He said all three categories of stockfeeds, dairy feed, blocks and cubes for maintenance rations for beef livestock, and concentrate for pen feeding were in short supply.

The vice-president said there was a huge backlog in supplies from the millers, especially National Foods in Bulawayo, and due to the shortage of ingredients, the situation had become difficult.

Saying the farmers in Matabeleland were relying on purchased feed to maintain their livestock, Mr Laurie said, "Everything that can be done has to be done to help these farmers to maintain their livestock. If nothing is done we might have to face a real shortage in the years to come."

Mr Laurie said, however, that the situation was not as bad as it seemed. He said the CSC would be able to supply a certain amount of feed to the farmers.

CLOSURE

The supply of stock feeds is critical, Mr Laurie said, and it is a situation which is being monitored by the Government. He said the CSC would be able to supply a certain amount of feed to the farmers.

"However, even if the plant comes back into production, we do not expect the situation to improve very much because they have a huge order to supply the Cold Storage Commission, and there are other standing orders which they have to fulfill first," he said.

The chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farmers, Mr Ted Kirby, told *The Gazette* that this was a seasonal time for higher demand for stockfeeds, warning that if the rains were delayed this season, the country would be faced with a disastrous situation. Mr Laurie had earlier hinted that even if the rains came, the grazing was so poor that it would take time to improve.

The seriousness of the stockfeed shortage was also highlighted by Mr Harry Smith, the NADF Midlands branch chairman, who said feed blocks could not be bought because of the non-availability of cotton seed meal.

Mr Smith was recently quoted by the *Farmer* magazine as saying beef producers feeding for the CSC were in difficulties, and were being forced to change their feeding programmes, which upset the animals.

SUPPLY PROBLEMS

There is a shortage of stock feeds in the country, Mr Laurie said, and it is a situation which is being monitored by the Government. He said the CSC would be able to supply a certain amount of feed to the farmers.

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR HOUSING SCHEME PLANNED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE biggest satellite city housing project set to be developed in Zimbabwe is the four-phase site and service scheme now under way in Harare's western area of Fountainbleau and Parkridge. It will eventually cost about \$100 million and contain 12 800 stands to cater for up to about 100 000 people when complete.

This huge scheme is being funded with the help of American aid and loans for about 50% of the estimated total cost, with the other half to come from local and foreign government and possibly other fund sources.

The total project under the Ministry of Housing is scheduled to be completed in three years time. It will then become an integral part of the Harare Municipality.

Apart from providing serviced stands, the Gazette learned this week that loans are to be made available to purchasers of the sites and may be granted up to as much as \$2 500 for each home owner. This loan finance will be administered by the municipality and is part of the overall cost of financing the housing development project.

CHEAP LOANS

Loans are to be made to provide purchase of the sites and may be granted up to as much as \$2 500 for each home owner. This loan finance will be administered by the municipality and is part of the overall cost of financing the housing development project.

these stores against the loans granted as cheaply as possible.

Already the first phase of the project is well under way. Roads, water and sewerage connections are being laid down in the South-east part of the estate near the Bulawayo road. Within a few weeks the first of the newly-formed building brigades are expected to move in to build the houses as cheaply as possible, as part of the Government plan to bring down the present high cost of building and materials.

The project managers and consultants for the entire project, under the Ministry of Housing, are John Burrow and Partners (Zimbabwe) and the first contractors, Construction Associates, are working to complete the first phase of 4 135 serviced stands by January or February next year.

Prospective registered home-owners may then view the sites early next year and either choose to build their own houses based on prepared plans for nine different types of houses and extensions, or use the services of the new building brigades to erect their homes.

AID GRANTED

A United States aid loan of \$50 million has already been granted for the first phase of the project, the first instalment of \$10 million was received by April, May 1982.

A further release of American aid for the project is expected in the next few months.

stands. The third and fourth phases will follow in turn during the next three years until the total of 12 800 serviced stands and houses are complete.

The stands at present being developed are 200sq metres or 312.25sq metres in size. But it is possible that a number of double stands of 400sq metres linked together will be available as the Government is said to want 300sq metre stands as a minimum.

The construction firms will soon move on to the site of the first phase to put up a demonstration housing centre. Plans for other permanent community centres and schools designed for the first phase of the estate project have been completed and building then may start in January.

It is hoped the actual building of individual core houses and extensions by home-owners or building brigades will begin just after the rainy season next year.

The provision of water and sewerage facilities presents no major problems, according to the construction firms. The Crowborough sewerage system will serve the area and the Marimba river west of the city will provide water for phase 1, 2 and 4 with the Bush Hills Water system serving phase 3 of the project. Electricity supplies are believed to be adequate for phases 1 and 2, but it is likely that a major sub-station will have to be built for the later phases 3 and 4.

BIGGEST CITY

By the time the whole four-phase project is completed in three years' time, Harare will have become a major African metropolis, as the city has other housing plans for Warren Park, Dzivaresekwa and the Glen View area.

Town planning specialists believe that transport facilities will soon have to be considerably enlarged to keep pace with the inevitably growing demand.

CSO: 3400/8

BRIEFS

TOWNS RENAMED--Three towns which were renamed earlier this year have been renamed again. A statement from the Prime Minister's Office said that Nyanda (formerly Fort Victoria) will now be known as Masvingo, Mandidzudzure (formerly Melsetter) is now Chimanimani, and Chipuriro (formerly Sipolilo) is now Guruwe. The renaming of Fort Victoria to Nyanda was a controversial one which was widely debated in public and resulted in representations to the Government. The name changes will be gazetted in due course, the statement said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 1]

RIO TINTO SACKINGS--The president of the Associated Mineworkers' Union, Cde Jeffrey Mutandare, yesterday said his union was "deeply concerned" for the future of more than 1,000 miners who may lose their jobs at Rio Tinto. The giant mining group recently gave notice to the employees saying it could not afford to keep them as the mine was running at a loss. "There are negotiations going on between the Government and the mine at the moment and we hope an amicable solution to the problem will be found," Cde Mutandare said. He said while these "serious negotiations are in progress" it was unthinkable for anyone to make wild statements about the situation. "We don't want to jeopardise the outcome of the negotiations," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 3]

RICE FROM N. KOREA--The 6,600 tonnes of rice imported from North Korea to offset the shortage in Zimbabwe, is likely to be in shops by the middle of November, says the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long. In an interview he said: "The rice is expected to be docked by the middle of October and then it will be transported by rail into the country. I don't know how long this will take but I think it should be in the shops by the middle of November." The GMB imported the rice at the Government's request. It would await directions from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce on how the rice would be sold and at what price, he said. Rice was not a controlled product like maize marketed by the GMB and all the negotiations on the deal had been done by the Government. "This was undertaken by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. We will only be responsible for bringing the rice here and then selling it," said Mr Long. The shortage of rice had been caused by drought in Malawi, Zimbabwe's main supplier. The average consumption of rice was about 12,000 tonnes and it was unlikely the demand had gone up. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 1]

HIGHER WAGES--Subsidies are being phased out because of the distorted economic picture they give and because of the higher wages of most workers, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, said yesterday. The Government was committed to raising the standard of living of previously low-paid workers by legislating for minimum wages. It was therefore "only reasonable" to phase out subsidies to end the artificial gap between producer prices and those paid by consumers. "I would not speak of a time limit on the programme, but we have already removed subsidies on edible oils and fats and action has been taken to remove subsidies on super refined maize meal." Speaking on ZTV's The Nation, Cde Hove said the subsidies were absorbing 11.5 percent of Government revenue. This could not be sustained. He said efforts had been made to impress on emergent black businessmen the foolhardiness of relying on imported manufactured goods. On shortages, the minister said the Government had inherited a position where the country produced more than its requirement of basic consumer goods. Greatly increased demand since 1980 and the continued use of obsolete machinery had eradicated the surplus. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 82 p 1]

NEW CHIEF FOR MADZIVA--The Government Chief Whip and MP for Mashonaland Central, Cde Naison Muroyiwa, will officiate at the installation of Chief Mutamba of Madziva in Chiminuka at 10 am today. He will be performing the function on behalf of the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, who is unable to attend due to pressure of work. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 82 p 1]

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